BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1823. [NUMBER

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September 1792. JOHN MORRIS, Sec.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE public are hereby informed, that a sale by public auction will be held on the 1st of March next, by the Conservator of the Forests in Malabar, at the Depôts of Beypoor and Ponany, of the Honorable Company's inferior sized and rejected Teak Timber, curved, and straight, inferior and offal Teak Plank, and Slabs; the particulars of which may be known in Malabar, by application to the office of the Conservator of Forests at Calicut; or at the Presidency by reference to the office of the Secretary to the Marine Board.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7th February 1823.

જાહેર નામો

એવોજે શ્રી બેપુર તથા પનાની મધે શ્રી સરકારના ખરચી તથા રદ કરેલા સાગવાની લાકડાં વાંક તથા પાદરાં લાકડાંનો જથો છે તથા ખરચી તથા નકામી પાટીઆં તથા મોલાનો જથો છે તે તારીખ ૧ આવતી માસ મહીનાં દને શ્રી મલબારનાં (કંશરવેટર) એટલે જંગલના તપાશણારછે તે હુધાડુ લેલામ કરીને વેચશે તે તે બાબતની શરવે વીગત શ્રી કાલીકોટ મધે કંશરવેટરના કાસીશ મધે અથવા શ્રી મુંબઇ મધે મરીન બોરડના સકરતારનાં કાસીશ મધે પુછાથી માલમ થાશે—તારીખ ૭ ફેબરીવારી સંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

મણીર મમ

કોલાબે બેપુર વગમની બેચિ વગર ઘક્તાની કેચી પ વગ મેફેડ બાગપની મમડે વર્ષ પ બરફ થઇ ત પ કેચી પ નીમમી બાગપની મ ડ પ વપવફ થઇત તી તેગીચ ૧ ઇતે મર્ચ મણીન્યાત મફઘન બેચી ફ સંબત પેઠન ન્યબષે બંગમચે પા ણીઘર થઇત ને પીવડે ફેમ્રંપ મસ ન પીમતીફ પવમડ ત્યાપીળી ભવી ન્નન મડવમેઠ બેચિ સંબર પેઠન યાચે વપીજાંત મીચ્ય ઊઘઈ ઊ મમી મીફગી થડ યાચે ભમવવગી ચે વમીજાંત પીચાર જ્યાબ મવીમ ઇઈફ તેગીચ ૭ ફેબ્રુીપગી બમ ૧૮૨૩ ઈબથી

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and OTHER STORES, will take place on Saturday the 15th of this Month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Coun
ARSON

જાહેર નામો

એવોજે શ્રીબેપુર તથા પનાની મધે શ્રી સરકારના ખરચી તથા રદ કરેલા સાગવાની લાકડાં વાંક તથા પાદરાં લાકડાંનો જથો છે તથા ખરચી તથા નકામી પાટીઆં તથા મોલાનો જથો છે તે તારીખ ૧ આવતી માસ મહીનાં દને શ્રી મલબારનાં (કંશરવેટર) એટલે જંગલના તપાશણારછે તે હુધાડુ લેલામ કરીને વેચશે તે તે બાબતની શરવે વીગત શ્રી કાલીકોટ મધે કંશરવેટરના કાસીશ મધે અથવા શ્રી મુંબઇ મધે મરીન બોરડના સકરતારનાં કાસીશ મધે પુછાથી માલમ થાશે—તારીખ ૭ ફેબરીવારી સંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

શ્રી

મણીર મમ

કોલાબે ગુવમમ બેચીફ મમડ થઇ ત્યાચે મઠ મરન વીઇપગી ઘે ન પ્રઇગી તેગીચ ૧૨ મવજમગીફ ઘં ઘમપગીફ વીમગીચે ગીમણી વીમ ફે મતીફ

મમન મતવ વીમગીચે પંફેબ મ મણીમ મઈફ તેગીચ ૮ ફ્રેબ્રુીપગી

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Wednesday the 12th instant, at noon, will be sold at the General Sale Room in the Bunder, sundry lots of NORTHERN PIECE GOODS.

The conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
J. H. FARQUHARSON,
Acting Deputy Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
8th February 1823.

જાહેર નામો

એવોજે શ્રી જુજરાથનુ કાપડછે તેના લાટ કરીને તારીખ ૧૨ આચ મહીનામાં બુધવારનાં દીને બપોરનાં બંદર કુપર વકરીનાં ઠેકાણે ઘુધાડુ લેલામ કરીને વેચશે * તેનો કરાર મદાર વકરીનાં ઠાણે આલમ કીધો જશે—તારીખ ૮ ફેબરીવારી સંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગરેજી *

A True Translation,
WM. SIMSON,
Dep. Per. Sec. to Govt.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sealed Tenders will be received at this Office until noon on the 15th day of March next, for the supply of Cash at Madras for the service of this Government, to the extent of Thirteen Thousand Pounds Sterling, in exchange for Debentures of the following tenor.

The Principal amount of the Debenture, expressed in British Currency, will be paid by the Agent of the Island in London, Seven years and a half from the date of the Debenture; or at the option of the holder, the debenture may be exchanged at the General Treasury at Colombo, Seven years after it's date, for a bill on the said Agent, at sixty days sight: The debenture will bear interest for Seven Years from its date, payable half yearly, at the rate of Thirty-four Rixdollars, three fanams, and one pice Ceylon Currency, at each payment, for every Hundred Pounds of principal, if the interest be demanded at Colombo, Madras, or Calcutta; at which two last places, it will be paid by the Agents for the Government, at the exchange of twelve Madras or eleven Calcutta Annas to the Ceylon Rixdollar; or at the rate of two Pounds half yearly for every Hundred Pounds, if the interest be demanded of the Agent for the Island in London.

The Debentures are transferable by endorsement, and a Form may be seen at this Office or at the Offices of the Agents in Madras, Calcutta, or Bombay.

The Tenders are to express the amount which will be paid in Madras Rupees for each Pound Sterling to the Agents of the Island at Madras (Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.) The highest offer if approved of will be accepted, and if two or more offers for the whole amount are at the same rate, Government reserves to itself the right of accepting any one of them, or of dividing the amount among them.

Tenders will be received for any part of the sum required not being under Two Thousand Pounds, and any of such Tenders being higher than the highest Tender for the whole sum, will be acceded to in deduction from such highest Tender for the whole.

The Tenders will be opened in presence of the Lieutenant Governor, and notice given by the same Post, to the parties whose Tenders are accepted, and who are considered bound by such Tender; to be ready to pay in the amount to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. on the 1st April: being the date the Debentures will bear, and which Debentures will be lodged with the Agents at Madras, for issue to the parties on that day, or at the latest by the 15th of April.

The Tenders should also specify in what sums, not less than Five hundred Pounds each, the party may wish to have the Debentures made out, observing that they must be for even Hundreds of Pounds.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command
(Signed) JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Colombo 13*th January* 1823.

A Form of the Debenture above referred to, may be seen at the Office of ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH & Co.
BOMBAY,
8*th January*, 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ASSESSOR'S BOOKS of ASSESSMENT for the year 1823-24 upon the Houses within the Limits of the Town of Bombay, will lie open to the public inspection at the Assessment Collector's Office in Medow Street, for one month from this date; during which period, and no longer, appeals will be received.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
5th February 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

પજશા વકુલ કરેછે તેને કાસીશ
કોટ અધે કરંગીનાં દેલવને રશ
રાખુછે આજ દંતથી આશ ૧ એ
જેકોઇને તપાશવુ કોએ તો તાંકો
તપાશે ને એ બાબે પોતાનો અર
કોએ તો તે મુદતમાં કરે—મુદત પ
મલબાનો નકી *
તા ૫ મી ફેબરવારી સંને ૧૮૨૩ અંગ

બી. નોટ
પીશ જુશતીશનો કારકુ

શ્રી

મણીર ઘેઘર

ઘ્યા ઉણીપ્યા પરમ ઘેઘર મમ
પી મી ઊઘઈ રોઘર્ચ્યા ઘણીતપ્યા
વમચ્યા વમગમઘઘ ઇંમ ૧૮૨૩
વ ૧૮૨૪ માચી ઘમતનેં મેમ્રન
મેઠંમ માઈઘ મે માંપ્રત વમગચે બે
ગે વઘીઘ મગીતો ત્યાચ્યા ઘમીમાંત
મેવમઘ્યેં મીનંમ્યાચે ઘેવમનચે ન
સ્થાપન નીચડી ઠેવતું વઘેત વમપા
ઈીમ મણીમ૧ ઘઈંત ક્યા મેપ્વઘ
તપાણ યાંચી વઘેફ ત્યાને તેબે મ
ઘેમ તપાણાંપી વણી ઘ્યા ઘવઘ વ
ઘ્વમ વર્ષ મમ્રપયાગ વઘમ્ન તવ
તીતમ્યાંત મમ્રપ ઊઘત જ્ઞાપ્યાપ
ન કેમ્રીપાન મણી તાગીચ ૮ મે
ઘ્રીપગી ઇંમ ૧૮૨૩ ઇંગ્રેજી

ઘી. મેઠંમ
ઘીફ મસ્ટીફ મર્ગમ

MR. HIGGS

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT HIS STABLES,
On THURSDAY next the 13th instant,
AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
A LOT OF
ARABIAN & PERSIAN
HORSES,

THE whole of wh
will be knocked down
the highest Bidder.

Bombay 8th February 182

For Freight or Passage

TO
LONDON
THE FINE NEW TEAK BUILT SHI
DUKE OF BEDFOR
BURTHEN 750 TONS,
CAPT. F. A. CUNYNGHAM,

WILL sail about the
February and has room
few Tons of light Goods
This ship carries an experienc
and has very superior acco
Passengers. For furth
to the Commander o
REMINGTON, O
Bomba

FOR

...ge to Europe

...IE FINE SHIP

...MORAH,

...OMAS WINTER,

COMMANDER,

...WILL sail early in March, ...or Liverpool She has excel- ...lent accommodations. and a Sur- ...Royal Navy, has undertaken ...duty during the voyage.

...Captain WINTER on board, ...HIE STEUART and Co. at ...office a plan of her Cabins may be

Bombay 8th February 1823.

Advertisement.

...THE MILFORD, *Captain ...Richard Horwood*, formerly advertised for Passage, having ...here on the 2d Instant, and her Car- ...g ready, will sail (provided she gets a ...er of Passengers) for England. between ...h inst. & the ...st March. For Pas- ...apply to Captain *Richard Horwood*, or ...*merjee Bomanjee*, where Plans of her ...ommodations may be seen.

...he Milford carries a Surgeon.

Bombay 5th February 1823

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

...ONDAY next the 10th Instant,

...ON THEIR OWN PREMISES

ADJOINING TO THE HOUSE OF

Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

IN RAMPART ROW,

THE Household Property of a gentleman about embarking for Europe, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Plate, Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Lamps, Wall Shades, and a quantity of Hodgson's ripe Beer, also a variety of other useful articles.

N. B. Sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE.

Cash, and the goods to be cleared away within three days after the day of sale.

Bombay, 8th February 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THIS-DAY, the 8th Instant,

SILVER and Plated Ware, Glass and Queens Ware, an Invoice of Tool Chests, Papier Machee Snuff Boxes, Telescopes, an invoice of Cutlery, several pieces of Black Bombazeen, several Regimental Caps, on account of those concerned.

By order of the Executors.

Sundry articles belonging to the late Wm. Panton Esq. deceased.

AT NOON.

Will be Sold positively, to the Highest Bidder, a valuable Bay, three quarter English bred Charger, the property of a field officer about to embark for Europe; 7 years old, sound and quiet, walks at the rate of 5 miles an hour, and is remarkably strong.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 5th February 1823

KEMPT AND CO,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY next the 17th instant.

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

(Not the 12th and followings days as before advertised.)

AT

PALM MOUNT,

THE VALUABLE

...OUSEHOLD PROPERTY

OF

...lexander Bell Esq.

...BOUT TO EMBARK FOR EUROPE,

CONSISTING OF

VARIETY of Modern Pla...e, Plated Ware, Glass and Queens-Ware, ...delbers, Wall Shades, Globe Lamps, ...irs, Cots, Couches, &c. &c. &c. ...; a choice selection of ...

...rior Wine, amongst ...he old L. P. Madei- ...s of very fine L. P ...orted in 1814, 1816

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 3d of March,

AT 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON

ON THE PREMISES,

A SUBSTANTIAL and well built Bungalow in good repair, with the unexpired period of the leave of the ground on which it is built, and the Garden surrounding it, measuring together 248½ square bargas.

Situate on the East side of the Mount road immediately opposite to the House lately built by Limjee Cawasjee Banajee ...tt.

The title deeds may be seen on application to Messrs KEMPT & Co.; and conditions of sale learnt.

The Premises can be received at any time.

Bombay, 7th Feb. 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A FIRST and second Violin in a Case, lock and Key complete.

The above are esteemed Capital Instruments by good judges.

Bombay, 8th February 1823.

FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWN

UNDER THE ADMIRAL'S HOUSE

IN DADY'S BUILDINGS

And lately imported

FROM CALCUTTA,

THIRTY Pipes of OLD MADEIRA, at.....Rs. 500 *pr. Pipe.*

Twenty half Pipes of

INDIA MARKET, at Rs. 150 "½ *Pipe.*

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

FRAMJEE CAWASJEE,

"TERMS: *Cash.*"

Bombay 14th December 1822.

A CARD.

MR. LONGLANDS begs leave to inform the gentlemen of the settlement that he has taken Mr. JONES as an assistant in his academy, for the Tuition of young gentlemen *only*. The undermentioned are the terms,

Boarders,.....per month		Rs. 45
Day Scholars, ...	ditto	5
Parlour Boarders,..	ditto	50
in addition		
Navigation, ...	ditto	8
French, ...	ditto	6
Latin, ...	ditto	5

Mr. L. has two Chronometers for Sale, one by Barraud, the other by Brookbanks, going very regularly.

Bombay 1st February 1823.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the 1st day of February next ensuing, the Mercantile and General Agency Establishments of Messrs. *Balhetchet* and *Anderson* and of Messrs. *Galastaun* and *McKertich*, will be united and thenceforth carried on under the Firm of *Balhetchet, Galastaun, Anderson* and *McKertich* with the Signature of *Balhetchet & Co.*

All claims upon the Old Firms will be settled by each respectively, and it is requested that they may be sent in for adjustment as soon as possible.

BALHETCHET and ANDERSON,
GALASTAUN and McKERTICH,

Pinang, 11th January 1823.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT NEVILLE, Acting Fort Adjutant, having, by order of Captain Edsall Commanding the Garrison of Surat, taken Charge of the Effects of the late Lieutenant ROBERT PATERSON of the 2d | 3d Regiment B. N. I. has after payment of Servants Wages, and Funeral Charges &c. delivered over the Balance amounting to Rupees (703.1-41) Seven hundred and Three, one quarter, and forty tone reas, to the Executor of the deceased, the Reverend W. FYVIE.

SURAT CASTLE,
31*st January* 1823.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all & singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of Cornet RICHARD CLAY, late in the Military Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment deceased, having been gran... the Ho... the Court of ... Registr...

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels rights, and credits of ANDREW BURNETT Esquire, late in the Civil Service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on this Establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to Lieutenant WILLIAM BURNETT, in the Military service of the said Hon'ble East India Company on the said Establishment, one of the Brothers of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay, January 30th 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of JOHN GORING, late of Bombay, musician, and a Christian inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to RODNEY KEMPT of Bombay, merchant, all persons concerned there in are hereby apprized thereof—dated this 31st January 1823.

FRED. AYRTON,
PROCTOR

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of

JOHN MAINWARING, late Private in H. M.'s 67th Regt. of foot (with his will annexed),

JOHN FREEMAN, DENIS NOWLAND and J. ATKINSON, also Private Soldiers in the said Regiment, intestates, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (MR. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 30th January 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of JOHN SNAITH WATSON merchant, one of the copartners in the House of Messrs. LUGRIN & Co. deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, February 5th 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to th Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of CHARLES TERRINGTON late a Lieutenant in the Military Service of the Honorable East India Company on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, February 5th 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of RICHARD HITCHINGS late a Private Assistant to the Resident at Bushire deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, February 5th 1823.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of administration of all and singular the Goods Chattels, Rights and Credits of H. J. MILFORD late a Lieut. in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company on their Madras Establishment deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUS).

Bombay, 5th February 1823.

St. Thomas's Church,

THERE will be DIVINE SERVICE with a Lecture every FRIDAY E... ...off by Mrs. Col Ogilvy and ... ...k; quadril... ...ce did n...

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE 30TH JANUARY 1823.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to aboli...h the Lock Hospital at Sattarah.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that all staff appointments connected with the troops stationed at Bassadore, cease three days after arriving at Bombay.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following appointments Capt. A. W. Brown, Major of Brigade at Poona to be Inspector of Hill Forts in the Deckan,—7th January 1823.

Lieut. S. Powell, Line Adjutant at Rajcote, to be a Major of Brigade to the Forces upon this Establishment vice Browne,—Do. do. do.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to confirm the following Detachment order by Capt. Hearty of His Majesty's 47th Regiment: Panoply 23d May 1822.

Lieut. Lon..., will be pleased to act as Adjutant to the Detachment proceeding for embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 3d Februaary 1823.

Capt. Napier of the 12th Regiment N. I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of three years from the date of embarka...ion.

Capt. Napier, having been appointed to the charge of the Invalids proceeding with the Ship Phœnix, the Military Paymaster is authorized to pay to her Commander, the established passage money allowance on that account.

Bombay Castle 4th February 1823.

Sub Conductor T. Hook, of the ordnance Department to be Conductor to fill a vacancy from the 1st Instant.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to make the following appointment, Mr. Millward, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Presidency at Bushire.

Bombay Castle 5th February 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to relieve Assistant Surgeon Philipson, from the charge of the Medical dudies of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Benares, and to appoint Sub Assistant Surgeon David Fergusson, to that duty.

Bombay Castle 7nh February 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Sutherland Meek Esq. M. D. surgeon and 2d. member of the Medical Board on this Establishment to proceed to England on the Free Trader Columbia, and to resign the service of the Hon'ble Company on the pension assigned to his rank and situation from the period of his Embarkation.

The Governor in Council cannot allow Doctor Meek to quit the Shores of India without acknowledging in public orders the high sense he entertains of the zeal and ability manifested by that gentleman during a long and eventful service of upwards of two and thirty years, and will not fail bring to the special notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in England, the great advantage which the public has derived from Dr. Meek's services, both in his former employments and in that, which he has lately filled as a member of the Medical Board.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec

CORRESPONDENCE.

The letter of "A SUFFERER" came too late for insertion in this paper but shall have a place in our next.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1823.

The arrival of the Milford has added little to our stock of public news from England. The September papers which we have seen, contain no authentic intelligence respecting the state of the different contending parties in foreign Europe; rumour, doubt and uncertainty prevail in every direction. The contest between the Turks and Greeks, seems to be still marked by the same exterminating and ferocious spirit; no quarter is said to be given to the men on either side, and the women and children are sold as slaves. Spain may be pronounced in a state of determined civil war, but the various reports are so irreconcilable, that we should only tire our readers by a detail of them in their present state.

While these things are going on abroad we turn our attention to our own country, with peculiar pleasure; the final report of the Committee on the improved state of Ireland will be gratifying to every individual amongst us. The apprehensions of famine, and the distress of scarcity may now be considered at an end, but there is a permanent relief still to be afforded, and the noble exertions which have been made in this country will not fail in their object.

As a matter of interest to the Scottish population here, we continue and bring to a close, the account of his Majesty's visit to the north. The presentations at the drawing room are given at full length, as no doubt many of our readers will recognise friends and relatives amongst the number. The novelty of the royal presence seems to have entirely ceased before his Majesty's departure, and a longer stay amid the barren hills of Scotland, could not be expected.

As a conclusion to the gaieties of the season, the Amateurs of the Turf gave a Ball and Supper to the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency on Monday evening, at the Secretary's House in the Fort. Of the few entertainments of that description which we have witnessed, during the short time we have resided in this country, this was certainly the most splendid. If the assemblage of the fair sex was not numerous, it ranked high for beauty and elegance; if the rooms were not thronged with dancers, it was compensated for by the animation and grace of those who joined in the amusement. The Ball was opened with a country dance, led...

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On Monday morning, SIR EDWARD WEST the new RECORDER of BOMBAY, introduced by SIR ANTHONY BULLER, took the Oaths and his Seat on the bench, under the customary salute from the garrison.—At the conclusion of this ceremony, the Advocate-General rose and addressed the retiring Judge, nearly as follows.

SIR ANTHONY BULLER,

I cannot let this occasion pass without expressing, in the names of my learned friends and the Gentlemen around this table, our sense of the obligations, both of a public and personal nature, which you have conferred on us since the time you came to fill the vacancy in that chair.—We cannot hastily forget the uniform patience and devotion with which you have, at all times, dedicated yourself to the business of the court, or your polite urbanity of manner and obliging attention to the personal convenience of the practitioners in it.—Your stay among us has been too uncertain in its duration to permit the completion of those amendments in our practice, which your good judgement and experience in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, suggested to you as applicable to the constitution of this, and to the temper and habits of the natives; but we have full confidence in the high character we have received of your successor, that what you have judiciously planned in this respect, will in due time be carried into effect by him.—In taking this public leave of you, Sir, we request you to accept our very sincere and respectful wishes for your future health and happiness in this country, and a happy meeting with your amiable family in your native land.

SIR ANTHONY BULLER, replied to this effect,

MR. ADVOCATE GENERAL,

I feel very grateful for the sentiments conveyed to me through you, from the Bar and the gentlemen of this Court, and it is to me a very high gratification, that my efforts to administer justice here, with patience and impartiality, have been appreciated by you in terms so highly flattering to me; but I am at the same time bound to acknowledge, that if I have been successful in those efforts, I owe it in a great degree, to the very ready and obliging assistance which I have received from you and every gentleman in the court, whenever I had occasion to call for it.—I experience a great satisfaction in resigning my charge here, into the hands of a gentleman, who has come to fill this chair, with a reputation the most eminent for legal and literary acquirements.—I trust, gentlemen, that you will long continue to maintain the high character for honor and respectability, which I found amongst you, and of which I leave you now in the full possession.—I shall remember the time I have spent in Bombay, and this day in particular, to the latest hour of my life. I beg again to express my best thanks to you, and to return your good wishes with very great sincerity.

Sir Edward West addressed a few words to the Bar and the gentlemen of the court, expressive of his good will towards them, and his resolution to follow the example of his predecessor; he hoped the same good understanding which at present subsisted between the Bench and the Bar, would long continue.

We understand that Sir Edward West has appointed Edward Stamp West Esq. to the offices of Sealer and Judge's Clerk; the former in the room of R. Woodhouse Esq. and the latter of A. Ferrier Esq.

In a subsequent page will be found, a sketch of the regulations and plan of a new Bombay Club established in London last summer. We have been requested to aid the cause of the Club and think we cannot do it better, than by publishing the contents of the Pamphlet.

The George the fourth, Capt. Clarke, will proceed on her Voyage to England to-morrow morning; her Packets are to be closed at the Post office, this evening at five o'clock. Letters for England will be received at the office of Messrs. Forbes & Co. up to the evening of the 14th inst. to go by the Charlotte on the following day.

ARRIVALS,—Lieut. C. H. Freeman, H. M. N. S.
Major D. Campbell, 2d | 9th Regt.
Lieut G. Constable, Infantry.
Assist. Surgeon Charles Ducat.
Lieut. H. A. Henry, 2d | 7th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. James Sinclair, 2d Troop H. Artillery.
Lieut. R. Sutherland, 1st | 7th Regiment.
Lieut. Edward Burgess, 2d | 12th Regt.
Lieut. Mc. D. Elder, B. E. Regt.
Lieut. James C. Hyde, Bengal Horse Artillery.
Captain Geo. Tweedy, 4th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Captain Graham, H. C. Marine.
Captain Whitehill
Assistant Surgeon Glen.
Lieut. T. B. Jervis, Engineers,
Lieut. E. Willoughby, B. Qr. Mr.
Robert C. Torin.
Ensign Mullebury, H. M. 69th Regiment.
Captain R. Cooke.
[illegible]

Nautical Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 2d Ship Milford, Captain R. Horwood, from England.

Do. 6th Ship Almorah, Captain Thomas Winter from Calcutta.

Passengers per Milford.

Sir Edward West Knight, Recorder, Lady West, Mrs. Col. Baker, Miss Baker, Dr. Ducat, Mrs. Ducat, and Child (left sick at the Cape) Captain Lewis, Mr. E. S. West, Mr. Constable Mr. Hart, Cadets. Mr. W. Boyce Merchant, Mr. George Noton, Free Mariner.

Passengers per Almorah.

Captain J. C. Hyde, Horse Artillery,—Mrs. Frome.

DEPARTURES.—January 31st French Brig L' Eugenie, Commander P. Caussad, to Malabar Coast.

Feb. 1st Ship Sarah, (Free Trader) Captain John Thacker, to London.

Do. 4th Ship Phœnix, (Free Trader) Captain Alex. Weynton, to London.

Do. Armed Kelch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, to Mandavie.

Do. 6th The Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Benares, Lieut. C. J. Maillard, to Persian Gulph.

Passengers by the Sarah.

Major General Baillie, Lieut. Col. Ewart. C. B. and Lady, Masters Fred, William and John Ewart, Mr. W. G. K. Bailie, Mrs. Bromley and Child, Miss Williams Miss Tucker, Lieut. and Mrs. Ridge, Captain James Tod, Lieutenant Ritherdon, Captain Dundas, 47th Regt. Lieutenant Randall, M. I, Master Ashburner, and Mr. W. Wight.

Passengers by the Phœnix.

Major General Cooke, Madame Maisonneuve, Master and Miss Maisonneuve, Miss Russell, Mr. Hockley, Ensign Muttlebury, Captain Gerrand, and Lady, Mr. and Miss Kempt, Acting Assist. Surgeon Scott.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Jan 22d, Ship Edward Strettell, Capt. R. Allport, from Calcutta 19th, and Pilot 20th D.o.

Do. Ship Samarang, Capt. T. Gover, from China 23d Dec. Singapore 2d Malacca 5th, and Penang 14th Jan.—Passengers B. M. Tariph, Esq. and 61 Natives from Penang for Madras.

Jan 18th, Ship Moira, Capt. W. Hornblow, from Calcutta 9th and Coringa 15th Jan.

Do Brig Nelly, Capt. J. F. Lentner, from Calcutta 26th December, and Masulipatam 15th Jan.

21st H. C. Cutter Powerful, Capt. C. Eaton, from Coringa 18th Jan.

DEPARTURES.—22d, Brig Horatio, Capt. John M. Bredwell, for Jaffnapatam.

24th, Ship Golconda, Capt. J. I. Edwards for London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—January 14th Brig Louisa, Capt. R. Harris, from Penang 30th Nov.

Ditto, 15th Ship Frances Charlotte, Capt. James Wallace, from the Cape of Good Hope 1st Nov.

do. 18th Brig Ceneas, Capt. R. Fowle, from Madras 8th Dec.

do 19th French Ship Duke of Bordeaux, Capt. S. Morgan, from Bordeaux 1st Sept.

DEPARTURES.—12th Ship Valetta, Capt. J. W. Phillips, for China.

14th Portuguese Ship Cameens, Capt. D. J. de Roza, to complete her cargo for Lisbon.

15th ship Wellington, Capt. G Maxwell, for Penang, Malacca, Sincapore and Batavia.

16th Ship George an, Captain R. Babcock, for Penang and Batavia,

—Ship Alexander, Capt. R. Mackie, for Penang and the Eastward.

—Schooner Commerce, Capt. J. Cheever for ditto.

—Ship John Taylor, Capt. G. Arkinson, for Liverpool.

18th Arab Ship Cabrass, Warringee, for Muscat.

—Ditto ditto Fazarobany, Ally Palown, for Jadda.

—Ditto ditto Atiet Rokoman, Hussen for ditto.

ARRIVALS OF PASSENGERS.

PER ELIZA, Capt. B. S. Woodhead, from Batavia, Sincapore, Malacca and Penang 25th Dec. 1822.—From Batavia: Mr. J. Colville, Mr. C. Thaysen, and Mr. J. Mackertish, merchants,—From Sincapore: Mr. C. Watts, merchant.—From Penang: Mr. W. Lumbie, mariner.

PER SHIP GOOD HOPE, Captain R. Humphrys, from South America, 7th June and Sincapore 8th Dec.—From Sincapore: Rev. Samuel Milton.—From Otaheite. Dr. M. Nesh.

PER BRIG LOUISA, Capt. R. Harris, from Penang 30th Nov.—Capt J. Metu.

PER ROBERTS, From the Isle of France—James Arnott Esq. and Captain W. Black.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Bandora on the 3rd Inst. Mr. Antonio Mariano de Silva to Miss Roza Maria de Silva.

BIRTH.—On Thursday the 6th Inst. the Lady of Capt. J. Palin, 5th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 1st Instant Mrs. Collins Jolliffe aged 20 years.

On the 4th. Instant Miss D. H. Henshaw, Aged 14 years.

At China on the 4th Dec 1822. Charles John Wheler Esq of the Bombay Civil Service.

In June last, on the passage from Jamaica to England, in the 27th year of her age, Catharine, the lady of Captain Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart. of his Majesty's frigate Tamar. Her Ladyship was the third daughter of the Hon Sir James Mackintosh, Knt., M. P.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At the Black Town Chapel, on the 8th Jan. Mr. R. F. Smith, to Miss Jane Charlotte Harrison.

At the Black Town Chapel, on the 23d Dec. last, Mr. James Samuel Harvey, to Miss Elizabeth Dinger.

At Quilon, on the 15th instant, Capt. F. Grice, of the Bombay Marine, to Miss Margaret Arnott.

At Vepery Church, on Tuesday the 21st instant, by the Revd. Dr. Rottler, Mr. John Wilson, Clerk in the Government Office, to Miss Sophia Fallowfield.

BIRTH.—At Mysore, on the 3d of January, the Lady of Lieut. Kirby, 2d Bat. 4th Regt. N. I. of a son.

DEATHS.—At Mysore, on the 3d January, the infant Son of Lieut. Kirby, 2d Bat. 4th Regt. N. I.

At Secundrabad, on the 26th Dec. Capt. James Taylor, of the 2d Bat. 20th Regt. N. I. sincerely regretted by his friends and aquaintance.

On the morning of the 7th inst. at Cochin, Capt. Thomas Jackson, of the 2d Bat. 25th Regt. N. I.

At Vellore, on the evening of the 21st Jan. 1823, Ensign J. N. Daniel, doing duty with the 2d Bat. 6th Regt. N. I.

At Trinchinopoly, on Monday, the 20th instant, William Francis, son of Capt Mackintosh, of the Engineers, aged 13th months, deeply deplored by his afflicted parents.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Barrackpore, on the 9th January, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, A. M. Lieut. W. H. Ferrance, District Barrack Master 8th Division, to Miss Sophia Christiana.

On the 11th January, by the Reverend, D. Corrie, George Cropley, Serjeant Commissariate, to Miss Sarah Eves.

On the 13th Jan. by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, William Popham Palmer, Esq of the H. C. Civil Service on this Establishment, to Miss Temperance Sophia Low

On the 16th Jan. by the Reverend J. Parson, Henry Cook, junior, Esq. to Jane, the third daughter of the late Captain R. Campbell.

BIRTHS.—At Masulipatam, on the 21st December the lady of Major Welsh.

At Futeh Gudh, on last Christmas day, Mrs Sarah, Dyce, of a son.

At Saugor on the 27th December, the lady of A Gurden Esq. of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 9th October last at his father's houses [illegible] Ghunt Road, of a f[illegible] and Bowels, Master

On the 9th January, Mrs. Helena Sequeira, aged 78 years and 3 months.

On the 11th January, at the house of M. Revenscroft, Esq. of Mirzapore, Isabella Crosswell, aged 11 years and 8 months.

On the 18th January, at Collingha-street, Mrs. Charlotte Willis.

Died at his House in Chowringhee, at 3 A. M. yesterday the 20th of January, James Jameson, Esq. a Surgeon on this Establishment and Secretary to the Medical Board.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Courteenhall, Northamptonshire, T. R. Theliusson, Esq. to Maria, sixth daughter of the Hon Sir F. Macnaghten.

At St. George's, Hanover square, Capt. John Russell to Miss Coussmaker, niece to Lord and Lady De Clifford.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Hanbury, Esq. of Kilmarsh to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Right Hon. Lord S. S. Chichester.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. G. Preston, to Emma, eldest daughter of R. Van Heythuysen, Esq. of John-street, Bedford-row.

In St. Peter's Church, Dublin, John Armit, Esq. to Eliza Giffard, youngest daughter of the Dowager Marchioness of Landdown.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir John Douglas, Bart. of Springwood Park, Roxburghshire, to Hannah Charlotte, only child of the late H. Scott, Esq. of Belford.

At Longford, Derbyshire, the Hon. Henry Vernon, second son of Lord Vernon, to Eliza Grace, daughter of E. Coke, Esq.

At Mary-le bone Church Sir Edward West, Recorder of Bombay, to Lucretia Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Sir M. B. Folkes Bart.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Lord Viscount Chetwynd, to Mary, only surviving daughter of the late R. Moss, Esq.

At St. Mary's, Newington, Mr. R. Smythe, to Miss Mary Anne Percival, eldest, daughter of Mr. J. Percival, St. George's, Southwark.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Charles Henry Rhodes, Esq. of Wolsingham place, to Mary, only daughter of the late J. Rowson, Esq. of Peckham.

At St. Paul's, Deptford, Alexander Halde ne, of the Inner Temple, Esq., to Emma, youngest daughter of the late J. Hardcastle, Esq., of Hatcham-house, in the county of Surrey.

Aug. 31, at Attenborough, Nottinghamshire, Mr. Joseph Blundstone, of London, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. John Cheetham, of Beeston-field, near Nottingham.

BIRTHS.—At Milford, the lady of the Hon. G. W. Mussy, of a son and heir.

At Arundel House, Fulham, the lady of F. Pollock, Esq. of a daughter.

In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, the lady of H. C. Hoare, Esq. of a daughter.

The lady of W. Jones, Esq. Marshal of the King's Bench, of a daughter.

At Hinton St. George, Countess Poulett, of a son.

At Oakley Park, Ludlow, Lady Harriet Clive, of a daughter.

The Lady of Lord Nugent, of a daughter.

Sept 2d, at Horsted-place, the lady of W. J. Law, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 23rd Aug. last the Rev. Robert Baynes, late Chaplain on the Bombay Establishment.

In Albany-street, the Hon. William Erskine, Lord Kinnedder.

At his seat, Fernhill, Berks, Sir T. J. Metcalfe, Bart. in the 39th year of his age.

At his house near Croydon, aged 84, Mr. James Dickson, of Covent-garden, F. L. S. and Vice President of the Horticultural Society of London.

At Exeter, on his way to the Cornwall Assizes J. H. B. Oldfield, Esq., an attorney of celebrity, and Author of "The Key to the House of Commons."

On the 9th inst. at Highgate in the 43d year of her age, Mary, wife of Mr. Critchett, of Aldersgate-street.

At Leghorn Buzzard Serjeant-Major Whitehead, of the Bedfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry, He has left a widow, a native of Spain, and four children, to lament their loss—one born in Spain, one in France, one in Ireland, and the young st in England.

On Tuesday night last after a severe and painful illness of eight months, which [illegible] with truly Christian fortitude, Frances, wife of Mr. [illegible] of Soho-square and Covent Garden Th[illegible]

At Shooter's-hill, Kent, after an [illegible] General Sir T. Blomefield, Bart. [illegible] his age.

Of apoplexy, Dr. Robert W[illegible] cian of Greenwich Hospital.

At Wisbaden, Germany, aged [illegible] Corri, late of Edinburgh, and well [illegible] cal world.

Sept. 2, in Belgrave-place, Mr. G[illegible] Antrobus and Green, of the Strand.

Lately, Mr. Dean, of Scansby Hall [illegible] Halifax.

MADRAS INTELLI[illegible]

MADRAS.

Rates of Exchange and Price[illegible] Paper.

Friday, January 24, 1[illegible]

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. p[illegible] Rupees.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per d[illegible]
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 [illegible]
100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Remittable 22½ to 23 p[illegible] pm.
Unremittable 16 to 16½

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. H. T. Bushby, Register to the provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit in the Centre Division.

Mr. J. W. Lewis, Register to the Zillah Court of Canara.

Mr. J. Blackburne, Assistant to the Collector of Tanjore.

Mr. J. C. Wroughton, Assistant to the Collector of Cuddapah.

The homeward bound Ship Moira, Captain Hornblow, arrived on Saturday last.

PASSENGERS

For Madras.—Mrs. Vauham, Mrs. Keating Mrs. Lauder, N. Kindersly Esq. Major Smith N. I., Messrs Lauder and Blast, Assist.-Surgeons, and Mr. Bigby, Cadet.

For England—Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Portbury, Captain Portbury, Mr. W. Patulle, Miss Eliza Smith, Miss Caroline McKenzie, Miss Charlotte Whittle, Masters Rainford, Henry Smith, Charles McKenzie, Francis Achmes, Arthur Kempland, and Samuel F. Addy.

The Moira is expected to sail on Wednesday evening.

The departure of the Golconda is postponed, we hear, until Saturday.—We have already noticed the names of the Passengers proceeding on her to England.

The [illegible] Captain C. Eaton, [illegible] which she left

Amongst the gaieties of the [illegible] record a Ball and supper given [illegible] neral Hayes at the Artillery [illegible] Wednesday at the Mount, to hi[illegible] farewell party previous to his [illegible] Europe.—Unforeseen circumstan[illegible] excuses from many of the famili[illegible] which tended to diminish in a c[illegible] gree, that vivacity so universally [illegible] festive occasions at the Mount. C[illegible] and Quadrilles were the order [illegible] and were kept up with great spirit until midni[illegible] when the Company were ushered to sup[illegible] tastefully laid out in tents as on former occasi[illegible] in the most liberal manner.—The General p[illegible] posed the health of the Ladies "who had hon[illegible] ed him with their presence:" shortly a[illegible] which a safe and speedy passage was pledged [illegible] a bumper to the Gallant General, the Ladies [illegible] standing—(an unprecedented compliment, [illegible] the by.) The Company then returned to [illegible] Ball Room and resumed the dance until [illegible] hour.

The General embarked under the usu[illegible] lute, on Thursday afternoon on board t[illegible] sonda which sailed in prosecution of he[illegible] yesterday at noon.

IRISH SUBSCRIPTION.

The amount now exceeds a LAC!!
Total on the 20th Jan. 1823.
70 Guineas, and Rupees. - 1,02,638 1[illegible]

[*Mad. Gaz. Jan[illegible]*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Lieut. Col. T. Stewart, 1st Bat. 18th N. I.; Major D. C. Smith, 19th N. I.; Capt. M. Cubbon, Assistant Commissary General; Capt. James Rod[illegible] 9th N. I.; Captain Sir John Gordon, [illegible] 13th Light Dragoons; Capt. John S[illegible] Bat. 15th N. I.; Lieut. R. J. Charl[illegible] E. R.; Lieut. G. Sandys, 6th Light Cavalry; Ensign James Benwall, 2d Bat. 10th N. I.; Mr. A. Bell Civil Service; Mr. E. Guppy.

DEPARTURES.—Surgeon John Deane M. D. R.; Capt. C. G. Alves, Brigade Major, Centre Division; Lieut. and Adjutant James Roy, M. E. R.

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable, *Premium*.....	22	0	*a* 22	8
Non-Remittable, *ditto*.....	14	0	*a* 14	8

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 6 per Cent.
Ditto on Govt. Bills of Exchange 5———
Interest on Loans on Deposit... 5———
Bank Shares—Premium, 52 *a* 54 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA. [SEAL.

[illegible] s. d. s.

[illegible] thro' the hill [illegible] the ceremony. It is said, that no Marriage procession has ever appeared with such a show and dignity in that part of Bengal; as the Judges of the Court of Appeal and other respectable gentlemen of the neighbouring districts honored the celebration with their presence, to whom every mark of respect and hospitality was shewn by the Rajah according to their rank; and large sums of money which cannot be easily counted, were bestowed on the poor upon this occasion. As it is customary with the Chunderbunsy Rajahs to engage the Bridegroom to ride during the day to perform the rites of marriage, and bestow alms during that time, the Prince rode out on Horseback accompanied with 20 Elephants and many other Horses and thrones richly adorned, and attended by numerous players, and singers, with instruments and music.

Beng. Hurk. Jan. 18,

Weather.—In the early part of last week the weather was very sultry considering the period of the year; and fears were entertained that the broiling season was making its unwelcome approaches too soon; but the atmosphere again became reasonably cool to the sense, and during Saturday night and yesterday morning, the degree of cold judging by the same standard, exceeded any thing that has been before felt during the brumal season.

Beng.

ENGLISH N[illegible]

THE ARMY.

RE DIRECTED (BY ORDER) E WORN BY INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Gilt half-basket hilt, with G. R. d in the outward bars, and lined patent leather; the gripe of black ound with three gilt wires; the y-two inches and a half in length, e inch and one-eighth wide at the shoulder, with round back terminating off to a shampre within nine inches of the point, and very little urved.

SCABBARD.—Black leather, with gilt mount- ng.

KNOT.—Crimson and gold, with bullion tassels.

BELT—White buffalo leather, three inches wide, with a frog, worn under the coat, diago- nally over the shoulder.

AUGUST 24, 1822.

The East India Company have resolved to re- the interest on their bonds from £4 per- to 3½ per cent. after the 28th February t; and have proposed that all the holders of eir bonds who may not accede to this resolution hall be paid in full all their demands for inte- est and principal. There is no more decisive ark of national prosperity then the reduction in e interest of money. It may be objectionable capitalist that they cannot obtain, at present, so large an income from their principal as it lately may have afforded them; but the public will not fail to see that decreasing interest is evidence of increasing capital. Money, like all other commo- dities, is marketable, and the interest given for it, with reference to other commodities, tanta- to the market price of it. The market price goods is regulated by the supply; if the supply be short, the price rises; if abundant it sinks. So of money; if there be plenty of it, the interest will sink and *vice versa*. Now, the inte- rest of money is sinking every where, and conse- quently there must be an abundance of it; and if there be abundance of money in the country, we are correct in drawing the conclusion that the country is in a flourishing state.

THE EDINBURGH OBSERVER.

AUGUST 20,

His Majesty arrived at the Palace about two o'clock yesterday, and shortly afterwards appeared in the presence chamber, the regalia be- ing carried before him by the proper Officers, and held by them during the ceremony.

His Majesty was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore the order and decorations of the order of the Thistle, with the St. Andrew's Cross in his hat—He looked in great health and spirits—The King was a good deal affected at some parts of the addresses, which were in g- neral well delivered—That of the G- sembly was read by D- ani- [illegible]

[illegible] whole Chur- to approach your M- sent to your Majesty th- gest and most s- lemn assurances of our veneration, affection, and loyalty.

We most sincerely and most joyfully congra- tulate your Majesty on your safe arrival in Scot- land; and we congratulate Scotland on that most auspicious event;—an event in which we feel the highest exultation, and from which we an- ticipate the happiest consequences.

To this day; your Majesty's subjects in Scot- land have looked forward with joyfull expec- tation: and to this day they will look back as a day of glory to their native land.

At the annual meetings of our National Church we have esteemed it a high honour to behold, your Majesty's representative; and through him to receive your Majesty's most gracious assuran- ces of maintaining inviolate our rights and privi- leges as by law established. But we cannot ex- press what we feel, when, within the preci- ncts of your ancient kingdom of Scotland, we behold your Majesty in person.—a king distin- guished by every splendid endowment. and gra- ced by every elegant accomplishment—at once the safeguard of our country, and the bulwark of our church.

From the first moment that your Majesty un- dertook the charge of public affairs, the Provi- dence of God has beamed upon you with a t effulgence. By the wisdom of your Ma- nsels, and the vigour of your arms, was enabled, by the blessing of to frustrate the formidable at- tic power which, grasping at threatened to destroy their in de- e; and that same Providence, continue to encompass your Majesty as with a shield, and, over all your glory, to create a defence.

As a portion of your Majesty's subjects, we express our warmest gratitude for the honour your Majesty has done to our country by most gra- ciously condescending to visit it and we trust, that, when your Majesty returns from your Scot- tish dominions, you will be able to say, that, in this part of the United Kingdom, you have seen a people who love their God, their country, and their King.

As the constituted representatives of the Church of Scotland, we present to your Majesty our heartfelt thanks for the many signal favours which your Majesty has been pleased to confer upon us; and, as the best return which we can make for your Majesty's goodness, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that it shall be our study, in our respective districts, to discharge, with fidelity and zeal, the duty committed to our trust; and to encourage loyalty and submission to the laws, as equally indispensible to both public and private prosperity.

We will labour to impress upon the people committed to our care a high sense of the inva- luable blessings of our glorious and happy con- stitution. We will teach them to fear God, to honour their King, and to connect the princi- ples of religion with a dutiful obedience to the laws of their country.

That your Majesty may long sway the regal sceptre over a great, a free, a loyal, a happy, and an united people: That your Majesty may long enjoy the blessing of health, and every comfort which this world can afford,—and that at length your Majesty may inherit a kingdom which cannot be moved, and a crown of glory which fadeth not away, are our most sincere and fervent prayers.

(Signed) DAVID LAMONT, Moderator.

To this addres, his Majesty returned the fol- lowing most gracious answer:—

"I thank you for those expressions of loyal "attachment, in the sincerity of which I place "implicit confidence. It is with the utmost sa- "tisfaction, that I avail myself of this opportu "nity of confirming in person, the assurances I "have given, through my representative, that I "will maintain inviolate those rights and pri "vileges, to which the church of Scotland is en- "titled, by the most solemn compacts. In your "continued exertions to promote true religion, "and to inculcate loyalty and obedience to the "laws, you may rely on my constant support "and protection.—I cordially unite with you in "grateful acknowledgments to Almighty God, "for his signal protection of my people in the "time of general peril and calamity, and in an "earnest prayer, that through his divine assis- "tance, I may be enebled to protect their liber- "ties, and to advance their prosperity and hap- "piness.

The following, we believe, is a correct list of the ministers and office-bearers of the church of Scotland, who attended with the address, which was [illegible] received by his Majesty on the

[illegible]tor, Sir Henry Moncrieff Well- [illegible]lor sen. of Glasgow, Dr. Meik- [illegible], Dr. Macknight, Edinburgh, [illegible]ofessor of divinity, Aberdeen, [illegible]ncipal clerk of the church, Sir John [illegible]ator for the church, John Mur- [illegible]S agent for the church, Mr. Scott [illegible]r. Ker of Stobo, Dr. Muirhead [illegible]r. Bell of Crail, Mr. Singers of Fala [illegible] of Inverkeithing, Mr. Martin of Kir [illegible]nderson of Edinburgh, Mr. Mac- [illegible]ee, Mr. Bryce of Aberdour, Mr [illegible]f Dunse, Dr. Forbes of Old Mack- [illegible]ild of Auchtertool, Mr. Dempster [illegible]r. Dickson of St Cuthberts. Mr. [illegible] Selkirk, Mr. Faichney of Linton, [illegible]an of Kelton, Mr. Richmond of South- [illegible] Ramsay of Ormiston, Mr. Simpson of [illegible]n Mr. M'Arther of Row, Mr. Watson of [illegible]naldson of Canobie, Mr. Clason of Car- [illegible] Mr. Wylie of Carluke, Mr. Donald of [illegible]head, Mr. Fleming of Carriden, Mr. Chalmers of Dumfermline, Mr. Tough of Mad- derty, Mr. Ogilvie of Colliford, Mr. Geddes of Paisley, Mr. Christieson of Foulden, Mr. Brown, jun. of Innerkip, Mr. Torrence of Glencross, Mr. Milne of Fort George.

The Universities assembled in the Gallery. and the Heads of the different Bodies proceeded together, and were followed by the respective professors, and others, to the Presence Chamber. —Lord Melville, as Chancellor, appeared as head of the University of St. Andrew's: Francis Jeffrey, Esqr. as Rector of Glasgow; the Ear of Aberdeen, as Rector of King's College, Aber- deen; the Rev. Dr. Baird as Principal of Edin- burgh; and Charles Forbes, Esqr. M. P. as Rec- tor of Marischal College, Aberdeen. These five took their station in a line in front of the Throne, and read the different addresses in their order, an', kneeling, presented them to his Majesty, and kissed hands; after which his Majesty delivered his gracious answer directed to the whole Universities; and Lord Melville (St. Andrew's being senior University.) then approached the Throne, and, kneeling received a copy of his Majesty's answer, to be communi- cated to the other Universities; and the diffe- rent Bodies then retired in the same order in which they had entered. The ceremony, on the whole, was imposing and impresive,—we think that the whole Scottish Universities hav- ing appeared together, gave the spectacle a so- lemnity and a dignity, which, if they had gone seperately, it could not have possessed. His Majesty's answer, which was read with his won- ted elegance and grace, was cond scendingly couched in terms of very flattering approbation and good will.

AUGUST 21ST.

THE KING'S DRAWING-ROOM.

The following Ladies were received by his Majesty, with his wonted courtesy and polite- ness:—

The Duchess of Argyll; Athol; Marchioness of Queens- berry; Tweddel; Lothian.

Countess of Athlone; Morton; Hume by the Coun- tess of Morton; Breadalbane; Wemyss; Elgin; Rosebery; Moray.

Viscountess Dowger Anson; Arbuthnot, by the Coun- tess of Hopetoun; Keith; Melville; Glenorchy, by the Countess of Breadalbane; De Noailless by La- dy Guydyr.

Dowager Lady Torphichen by the Countess of Rose- bery.

Dowager Lady Saltoun.

Ladies Fergusson, by the Lady Dr. Hamilton; Alexan- der Hope: Arbuthnot; Ravensworth; Blantyre; Robert Ker, by Lady Dundas; Frances Leveson Gower, by Lady Gwydyr; Belhaven; Roll, by La- dy Charlotte Drummond; Abercromby; Dundas, by Viscount Melville; Torphinchen by the Countess of Morton; Glenlyon, by the Duchess of Atholl; Saltoun; John Campbel, by the Duchess of Argyll; Gwydyr; Elphinston, by Miss Carmichael; Mon- tague; Dundas of Beechwood; Shaw Stewart, by Marchioness of Queensberry; Keith of Dunottar, by Duchess of Athole; Buler, by the Countess of Mor- ton; Montgomery Cunningham of Cornhill, by the; Countess of Hopetoun; Preston of Valleyfield, by Lady Braid; Pringle, by the Duchess of Athole: Radcliffe, by Mrs. S. R. Macdonell of Glengarry; Liston; Hunter by the Countess of Morton; Eleanor Balfour by the Countess of Landerdale; Dalrymple Hamilton; Milne; Montgomery of Stanhope; Mon- crieffe of Moncriffe by the Duchess of Atholl; Hen- derson; Clerk; Menzies, by the Duchess of Atholl; Scott, by the Viscountess Melville; Troubridge, by Lady Beresford; Dick of Pretonfield, by the Duchess of; Atholl Carmichae Anstruther, by the Countess of Morton; Stuart of Coltness, by Lady An- ne Rose; Malcolm; Beresford, by the Countess, of Morton; Braid; Shepherd; Carnegie, by the Duch- ess of Atholl; Inglis; Mary Lady Clark. by the Countess of Morton; Macdonald Lockhart, by Lady Mary Rose; Heron Maxwell, by the Marchioness of Queensberry; Maitland Gibson of Cliftonhall, by by the Countess Landerdate; Hope, by the Countess of Hopetoun; Rae; Jardine of Applegirth, by the Marchioness of Quensbory; Gswald, by Glenlyou; Milik n Napier, by LadyAmelieli a Drummen; Isabella Montague Scott; Caroline Murray; Mary Lindsay Crawford; Charlotte Drummond, by the Duchess of Atholl Emily Drummond, by the Duchess of do.; Elizabeth Murray Macgregor of M'Gregor, by do.; Catherine Charteris; Anne Murry; Mar- garet Maclean; Penuel Grant, by the Honourable Mrs. Grant of Grant; Anne Grant, do. do.; Issabel- la Wemyss, by the Countess of Athlone; Catherine Elliot, by Lady Montagu; Catherine Whyte Mel- ville; Jane Hay, by the Marchioness of Tweedale; Helen Ogilvy, by the Viscountess Arbuthnot; Eli zabeth Campbell, by the Countess of; Breadalbane; Harriet Elliot, by Lady Montagu; Charlotte Hope; Janet St. Clair.

Ladies Elizabeth Steele; Elizabeth Murray; Elizabeth Hope Vere; Ann Murray; Issabella Kerr; Frede- rica Stanhope; Jane Stewart, by the Countess of Moray; Margaret Charterir.

Hon. Mrs Sinclair of Ulbster; Sinclair, by the Do- wager Lady Saltoun; Haining, by the Viscountess Keith; Maule of Panmure: Leslie Cumming, by the Countess of Morton; Duff, by Lady Beresford; Grant of Grant, by the Duchess of Atholl; Lindsay by the Duhess of Atholl; Eliot, by Lady Elizabeth Macgr gor Murray; Eleanor Fras r; Jane Liddell; Ann Liddel.

Mrs. Fraser of Castlefraser by the Duchess of Atholl; Cathart of Blairstone, by Lady Dr. Hamilton; Scott of Harden; Stirling, by Lady Amelia Drum- mond; Skene of Rubislaw, by Duchess of Atholl; General Dunlop, by the Marchioness of Queensberry; Peel; Hay of Drummelzier, by Lady Gwydyr; Dalzell, by the Coun ess of Hopetoun; General Carnegie, by Lady Baird; Stewart of Physgil, by the Countess of Hopetoun; Bruce of Stenhouse, by Viscountess Keith; Howard, by Lady Rae; Fer- guson of Rallonside House, by Lady Montague; Arbuthnot, by Mr. William Dundas; Wishart, by Lady Chatham Whyte Melville; William M. Kenize, by Lady Liston; Acton, by Lady Abercremby; George Forbes, by the Duchess of A holl; Charles, Stirling, by Lady A. Drummond; M'Donald of St. Martin, by Ducues of Atholl; Blackburn of Killearn. by Duchess of Morton; Maconochie of Meadow- bank, by Countess of Morton; Andrew Spottis- woode, by Lady Baird; Forbes, by the Duchess of Atholl; Mackay, by Lady Saltoun; Captain Kerr, R N. by Lady Braceford; Jardine, by Lady Mel- ville; Grant of Kilgras on, by Duchess of Atholl; General Balfour of Brime, by Countess of Morton! Forbes Drummond of Hawthronden. by Viscountess; Arbuthnot; Murray of Abercairnie, by the Duchess of Atholl; F. Walker by F. Steele; Anstruther, by the Countess of Wemyss; Robert Walter, by Lady C. Drummond; Campbell Skipness, by the Countess of Wemyss; Hamilton of Kaimes, by the same; Campbell of Barcaldine, by the Countess of Brea- dalbane; Campbell S onefield, by the same; Camp- bell of Dalserf; Col. Stewart Inglis, by the Coun- tess of Morton; Durham of Calderwood, by Lady H. Durham; Colonel Hastings, by the Duchess of Montrose Robert Aitchison, by Lady Milne; Colo- nel Martin Whito, by Lady E. M. Macgregor; Massie, by the same; Brown, by Lady Liston; Munro, by the same; Murray of Lintrose, by the Duchess of Atholl; Murray Ansley, by Lady Glen- lyon? Waschope of Edmonstone, by the Countess of Landerdale; Edward Douglas, by the Marchio ness of Queensberry; Hope Johnstone of Annan- dale, by the same; Hay of Hopes, by Viscountess Arbuthnot; Gillies, by Lady Dr. Hamilton; Inglis of Auchindinney, by Lady Liston; Napier, by the Countess of Hopetoun; Robertson Williamson of Lawers and Baigcoy, the same; Lieut.-Colonel Bur- ton; Oliphant o Rossie, by the Duchess of Atholl; Craigie of Dunbarnie, do. do.; Staveley; Molle of Mains, by the Countess of Breadalbane; Tytler of Woodhouse lee, by the Viscountess Melville; G. Wauchope by Lady Baird of Niddrie, by the same; Edgerston, by the Marchioness of Lothian; Colonel Walker of Holland Lodge; Ramsay, by the Coun- tess of Morton; General Elliot, by the Marchion ss of Lothian; John Fullarton, by Lady Malcolm; Cay, by Lady Charllotte Hope; Gordon of Cairn- buig, by Lady Saltoun; Stirling, by Lady A. Drummond; John Hope Oliphant, by the Countess of Hopetoun; Stewart, Sen. of Physghil, by the same; Wedderburn, by the same; Gutherie, by the Countess of Morton; General Durham of Largo, by the same; Cathcart of Carriston, by the same; Scrymgeour Wedderburn of Wedderburo, by the same; Russell, by the Countess of Wemyss; Mony- penny of Pitmily, by Lady C. Whyte Melville; A- lexander of South bar, by Lady Blantyre; Captain Warren, by Lady C. Drummond; Thomas Kinnear, by Mrs. W. Dundas; Lockhart of Grimston on her marriage by Mrs. Scott of Harden; Hay of Spott, by the Marchioness of Tweeddale; Gibson by the same; Bruce of Arnott, by the Marchioness of Queesberry; Walker of Bowland, by Lady Mont- gomery; Macknezie on her marriage, by Lady Ma- ry Rose; Harriet Smith, by Lady Saltoun: Ander- son of St. Germains, by the Countess of Wemyss; Gordon, by Viscountess Arbuthnot; Little Gilmour of Craigmiller. by Lady Clerk; Lockhart, by her mother, Lady Scott! Gillespie Kirkton, , by Lady A. Drummond; Hunter of Thurston, by Lady Rollo; Cochrane of Clippings, by Lady Keith; Laing Meason, by Lady D. Hamilton; Sharpe, by the Countess of Landerdale Mitchell; Scott of Galla, by Lady Montague; Ferguson of Kilrie, by Lady Bel- haven; Trotter of Dreghorn, by Lady Liston; Rus- sel, by the same; Parish, by the Duchess of Mont- rose; Murray of Polmaise, by do.; Macdonald of Staffa by do.; Graham by do.; Baillie, of Polkem- met by do.; Weddenburn, by do.; Dalzell, by do.; Loch, by Gwydyr; Stewart Nicolson do.; Furguson of Hermand, do.; Bethune of Kilquhar, by do.; Moxton of Caltoquhey, by do.; Houston of Johnstone, by do.; Ronaldson Macdonell of Clan- ronald and Glengarry, y ditto.; Richardson of Pit- four, by the same; Hay of Smithfield and Hayston, by same; Smith of Methven, by the same; Macleod of Macleod, by the same; Murray of Murrayshall, by the Countess of Mansfield.

Misses Douglas, by the Marchioness of Lathian; Rol- lo, by Lady Rollo; M. Rollo, by do; Forbes, by the Duchess of Athole; Hamilton, by Lady Mal- colm; Dundas, by Viscountess Melville; Moncrieff, Thriepland, by the Countess Wemyss; Farquharson of Invercauld, by the Dutebess of Athole; Murray of Abercairney, by the Duchess of Atholl; Mary El- len Norton, by the same; Graham Stirling, ditto; Margaret Graham Stirling, ditto; Christian Jean Graham Stirling ditto; Murray Thriepland of Fin- gask; Catherine Murray Thriepland, do.; Stewart; by ditto; Clementina Stewart, by ditto; Grant, ditto.; Atholl Murray, ditto; Richardson of Pitfour, ditto: Erskine of Torrie, ditto; Elizabeth Murray, ditto; Elizabeth Murray Thriepland, do.; Forbes of Pitsligo, do; Smythe, do.; Cecilia Symth, do.; Ceci- lia Mir Mackenzie, ditto; Farquharson of Inver- cauld; Hay of Smithfield; Grace Hay of do.; Grant of Gilgraston, do.; Christian Richardson of Pit- four, do.; Knight, do.; Macdougall of Mackerston, do.; Ramsay, ditto; Anderson of Inchyra, do.; Mr. J. Macdongall of Magdogall do.; Sandys, by the Duchess of Argyll; Graham of Mossknow, by the Countess of Morton; J. Graham of do. do. Ramsay; do.; Bethia Ramsay, do.; Charlotte Prin- gle, do.; Dewar, do.; Charlotte Dewar do.; Connell, do.; Jane Connell, do.; Marjoribanks, do; Susan Majoribanks, do; Hunter, do.; Diana Sin- clair, do.; Julia Sinclair, do.; Margaret Sinclair, do.; Home, do.; Buller, do.; Scrymgeour Wed- derburn, do.; Pringle, do.; Elizabeth Tytler, do.; Hamilton, do.; Edmonstone, do.; Buchanan of Ardach, do.; Sitwell, do.; Mary Dundas, by the Duchess of Montrose; Maria Parish, ditto Eliza Parish, ditto; Hamilton of Barns, ditto; Anne Si well, ditto; Hay of Spott, by the Marchioness of Tweeadale; Isabella Hay of Spott, ditto; M. Gib- son, ditto; Stuart Monteath, by the Marchioness of Queensberry; Shaw Stuart, ditto; Craik of Ar- b gland, ditto; Douglas, sister to the Marquis of Queensberry, do.; Jane Grant of Rothiemurcus, by the Countess of Lauderdale; M. F. Grant of do. do.; Grant of Congalton, ditto; Louisa Grant, of Congal- ton, ditto; Sinclair of Murkle; Rosina Purves, by Lady Milne; Walker of Coats, by Countess of Moray: Mary Walker, ditto; Evena Baillie, by Lady Belhaven; Russell, by Lady Liston; Elizabeth Hay, ditto, ditto; Graeme, do.; Grant, ditto, by the Hon. Mrs Grant; Lockhart, by Lady Mary Ross; A. Lockhart, ditto; Bruce of Sten- house, by Viscontess Keith; Helena Robertson of Benholm, by Viscountess Arbuthnott Brebner of Lairney, by Viscountess Arbuthnot; Anne Brebner, dittto ditto; Scott of of Malleny, ditto; Clerk of Eldon, by Lady Ashburton; Milnes, Viscountess Ar- buthnot; Stirling of Duntrune, ditto; Burnet, do.; Jean Robertson of Benholm, ditto; Stewart of phis- gill, by the Countess of Hopetoun; Cunninghame of Cloncaird, ditto; Wedderburn, ditto; Helen Bail- lie, ditto; Anderson of Balgays, ditto; Dalzell of Binns, ditto; Hume, by the Hon. Mrs. Grant of Grant; Agnes Hume, ditto; Dunbar of Northfield, ditto; Graham of Airth, by Lady A. Drummond; Stirling of Keir, do.; Reed, do.; Cumming of Altyre, do; Emelia Cumming do.; Mackenzie, Lady Saltoun; Jane Fraser, ditto; Gillespie of Kirkton by Lady A. Drummond; Cecil, ditto Bruce of Kennet, ditto; Græme of Inchbrakie, do; Masterton of Braco; Macdowall, ditto; Macdonel; of Glengarry, by her Mother; Alpina Macdonell, ol ditto, ditto; Atherly by the Marchioness of Lothian f Dalzell, by the Countess of Wemyss; Carnegie, b; Lady Baird; Johnston of Alva, by Lady Malcolmy Campbell, ditto; Hotchkis, ditto; Hunter, by Vis; countess Keitb; Ann Hunter ditto; Lamont of- Scott of Harden; W. Brydone, ditto; Pringle of Torwoodlee, by Lady Montagu; Pringle of White- bank, ditto; Scott Lockhart, daughter of W. E. Lockhart M. P. ditto; G. Dalrymple, by Lady Ma- ry Ross; Dalrymple, ditto; Smelt, by Lady Bel- haven; Anne Elphnstone, by Lady Elphinstone; H. Dunlop of Dunlope, by the Marchioness of Queens- berry; M. Alison, by Mrs. Scott of Harden; Heron Maxwell; Bruce of Falkland, by Ladp G. Hope; Gibson, hy the Marchioness of Tweeddale; Louisa Cockburn, by Lady Abercromby; Mary Hope, by Lady C. Hope; Charlotte Hope, ditto; Mary Cathcart of Alloway, by Lady Dalrymple Hamilton. Riddell, by Lady Margaret MacLean; Maxwell of Pollock, by the Countess of Rosebery; Borthwick of Crookston, by Lady Milne; Wauchope of Nid- drie, by Lady Baird; Ross, by Lady Saltuon; M. Ross by do. Jardine, by Mrs. Jardine; Carmichael; Lindsa- of Balcarras, by the honourable Mrs. Lindsay; H- thorn, by Lady Abercromby; Coke, by the Dowa- er Viscountess Anson; Jobson of Lochore, by Lad Montague; Shepherd; Scott; Coutts Trotter, by t- Countess of Wemyss; Campbell of Kinloch. b- the Countess of Breadalbane; Little Gilmour, h- her Mother; Lateward by Mrs. Edward Dougla- Caroline Laeward, by do.; Nesmith of Posso, by - dy D. Hamilton; Dundas, by her mother. La- Dundas; Baillie, by Lady Mary Ross; Eliz-b- Lindsay of Balcarras, by the Honourable M- Lindsay; Scott, by her mother, Lady Scott; C- Rattray, by Lady Clerk; Warren, by Mrs. Cap- Warren; Fanny In lis, by Lady Beresford; An- son of Mordun, by Lady Baird; Crawfurd of - per Pollock, by Mrs. Allexander of South - Bulloek, by Lady Bersford; Haggart, by Lady - gomery; Jane Fraser Tytler, by Viscou- Melville; Rae of Eskgrove, by Lady Rae; Mai- Drummond, by Lady Abercromby; Cathc- All way, by Lady D. Hamilton; Margare- chope of Niddrie, by Lady Baird; Greig, - Rollo; Millar of Dalnair, by the Countess - berry; Fleming of Barachan, by Lady F- Fraser, by the Dowager Lady Saltoun; - Scott; Cay, by her mother; Jane Cay b- A. Lockhart, by Lady Mary Ross; Oli- Mrs. John Hope Oliphant; Wemyss, by th- tess of Wemyss;

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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PLEMENT TO THE

SATURDAY, FEB

ed from the last Page of the Paper.)

rawing room held at the Palace of Ho-se, excited great interest, and the wet-day had no effect in thinning the ranks ators assembled to see the King and the going to Court. In the Park, indeed, the much greater than it had hitherto been. rood looked quite in the splendor and ts youth again. The approach to the stair-ented a new appearance: for instead of the anderers in the Piazza, the whole side along nas was occupied by well dressed spectators. ie Archers and the Celts added to the bus-brought back to our recollection the days erley.

ompany began to assemble about eleven and continued to arrive, even when when he company were retiring. Loud acclama-nounced the approach of the Sovereign one and two, and at length a general move the door, gave indications of the commence-f the drawing room. The arrangements mirably preserved by the Archers, and ing in the interior was all we could wish: annot say so much for those of the exter-there was great difficulty in getting the drawn up to the door.

August 23d 1822.

MAJESTY'S PROCESSION TO THE CASTLE.

evening was rather gloomy and mis-sday morning was not ushered in with enlivening rays of the sun, which every body looking out for with anxiety.—Notwithstan-the lowering appearance of the atmosphere, bserved troop after troop of people from the try pouring into Edinburgh from every quar-in anticipation of the expected ceremony. At ut twelve o'clock, the mist, (and every one own what a Scotch mist is), was inspissated into ; the greatest fears prevailed at this time, and one o'clock least the signal guns should fire nal of postponement; but the clouds ceased from pouring down their "pitiless" tears, e was then a promise of a tolerable day. early hour the whole town was bustling The trades, the troops, the procession, the nace, were all hastening to their several des-tions, and gave an animation, a life to the city, h seemed almost enough of itself to dissipate fear about the weather. On entering the re before the Palace of Holyroodhouse, the e appeared to us as hardly belonging to this h, certainly not to this century. Every descrip-of costume, national, military, and official, of gayest colours, of the most differing shapes, mingled promiscuously (almost) before the ve-le towers of Holyrood. Horses, splendidly risoned, were led about by grooms in the most ted attire, or were ranged by their riders in mi-tary order in different parts of the scene. It was not like a field waiting to pass in review before a general; that dull unanimating interval between ta-king up the line and the arrival of the commander: it possessed in itself an interest peculiar to itself. The talk was of sceptres and a crown—of the regalia of a kingdom, and of the high officers who were to bear them. Plumes were nodding in every direction; velvet was trailing over the ground; Peers were calling to Peers, and the reign of chivalry seemed to have revived in all its pomp, without its barbarities. But it would require the apposite language of Lord Berners to do complete justice to this scene. It was not till about half-past two that the procession began to move: and unluckily, a considerable shower of rain began to fall at the same time. Nothing, however, was disarranged by the rain, and the whole procession seemed, by its steadiness, resolved that the public should not be disappointed, as far as they could prevent disappointment. The Knight Marischal, after performing his duties with respect to the regalia on his Majesty's arrival, (of which we must speak in another place) moved, on foot, with his attendants, to his appointed place, near the head of the procession, where his horses waited. The word was given to march as soon as the Knight Marischal mounted.

The whole procession was headed by the trumpeters of the Mid Lothian Yeomanry; after whom came a squadron of that fine body of men, six abreast; they were remarkably well mounted, and the steadiness of their horses might have led one to believe that they were horses that had seen service, rather than those of a body of yeomanry. A division of the Beadalbane Highlanders followed the Mid Lothian Yeomanry, they were under the orders of Captain Campbell (as we understood), and marched twelve abreast, in number about eighty. Amongst them was one, whom we particularly remarked as a most martial-looking man, and we found that he had been one of the heroes of Waterloo: these Highlanders acted as part of the Marischal's guard; they were dressed in the Breadalbane tartan, with a yellow feather in their blue bonnets, and the letter (B) on their right arms. Then came the band of the thirteenth regiment of foot, which occasionally played several martial airs. A detachment of the Scots Greys followed them. Two state trumpeters came next, "with sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;" their dress was a scarlet coat turned up with blue; a cocked hat with gold lace; they were on foot. The Marchmont Herald came after these state trumpeters. Mr. Small (Marchmont) was mounted, and was dressed in his tabard, with a Spanish hat, and was followed by two of the Marischal's Trumpeters. A Marischal's guard of Highland gentlemen came next. They were led by General Graham Stirling and Colonel Stewart of Garth. They were clad in the various tartans of the clans to which the individuals composing this guard respectively belonged. Most of them were very richly dressed with splendid pistols, sword belts, sporans, and all the appendages of that singular & national costume: some of them had richly embroidered thistles in their bonnets; and those in the rear, seemed to be much younger than the others, & we understood they were of [no] families, and were in general more richly dress[ed]. This guard marched twelve abreast, and were ab[out] 40 or 50 in number. A Marischal yeoman on [horse] followed them, and after him came three Mari[schal] yeomen abreast. Three Marischal Esquires [mounted] ted, then followed. They were dressed in [the] rose-colored satin cloaks, with an under-dres[s of] white satin with rose slashing, Spanish hats of [the] same colour, with white feathers; they rode be[autiful] ful white horses. The Knight Marischal then [made] de his appearence, and attracted considerable not[ice]. He wore a white satin cloak, with a white plu[me] in his hat: his horse was a black Arabian, rich[ly] caparisoned. On each side of him walked a Hen[chman] man, habited in rose-coloured satin, slashed w[ith] white; their under clothes white, with white silk stockings and white roses in their shoes. A division of the Lord High Constable's Highland guard followed, under the command of Sir Evan Macgregor. They were remarked for their extreme good discipline. Two Pursuivants at Arms (Unicorn and Ormond) in their tabards, mounted. Four state trumpeters were next, after whom came Isla Herald, with Carrick and Kintyre, Pursuivants, on each side of him, all properly habited in their tabards, and mounted.

The Usher of the White Rod, with his attendants on each side followed Isla. The splendid dress of white Rod we described at the King's reception, and therefore do not repeat it. He bore his rod of office, and wore his official collar and medals. The rod is of silver, about two feet long, and ornamented with gold enameling surmounted by a beautifully executed figure of the Unicorn of Scotland. He was followed by Lord Lyon, King of Arms, attended by a groom on each side. The grooms wore white surtouts, with red collar and cuffs, and red caps. Lord Lyon was most superbly dressed, in an exceedingly long mantle of crimson velvet, lined throughot with white silk. Under the mantle he wore a green velvet surcoat, edged with a broad band of gold: white pantaloons with a gold stripe; and on his head he bore his crown of gold with a cap of crimson velvet, and a border of ermine; in his hand he held his baton of office, of green enamel, flowered with golden thistles; he wore his collar and badge. His horse was an Arabian, which seemed born for exhibiting in so splendid a procession. The Earl of Kinnoul is Lord Lyon, and attracted more attention than any personage in the procession; we heard many persons disputing whether he was the King himself or not.

After Lord Lyon, the procession varied alittle from the order mentioned in the Gazette. The Constable's Esquires followed Lord Lyon; theywer dressed as we described them on the formeroccae sion. We looked in vain for the Lord High Constable, who, we imagine, should have had his yeomen and his Esquires immediately attending on him. The ancient mace of the Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, now used in the Exchequer, was borne next after the two maces of the Court of Session. Six grooms, attendants on the Sword of State, dressed in dark liveries, laced, with cocked hats, and plumes. The Sword of State, borne by the Earl of Morton, dressed in his Lord Lieutenant's uniform, and wearing the order of the Thistle. His horse was a remarkably fine one. Macers, pages, and Esquires followed. The Sceptre was carried by the Honourable John Morton Stuart, not by Lord F. L. Gower, as mentioned in the Gazette. Mr. Stuart was dressed in green, with tartan trews, and beautiful dirk and other appendages. His horse was furnished with a splendid Mameluke saddle and bridle, richly embroidered with gold on blue velvet. His whole equipment was remarkably good. Other Macers, Grooms, and mounted Esquires, followed Mr. Stuart. The Crown was carried by the Duke of Hamilton, in right of his ancient earldom of Angus.

His Grace was dressed in a black satin dress of the age of Charless the First, slashed with white, and a rich lace Vandyked collar ove his shoulders. A groom attended on each side to hold his horse. He bore the Crown on the crimson velvet cushion, which was found when the Regalia [illegible] discovered. One of the King's carriages then followed, drawn by six horses, after which came a party of the Scotch Greys. The Yeomen of the Guard immediately preceded his Majesty's carriage. The royal Company of Arcers flanked the royal carriage. On the right hand of the King's carriage, rode the Lord High Constable, attended by Sir Thomas Bradford, as Commander of the Forces. The Lord High Constable wre his Peer's robes over a purple velvet dress with wite slashing. He wore his Earl's coronet. The Earl of Hopetoun, as Captain General of the Archers, wa on one side of the royal equipage, dressed in the uniform of the Company, wearing the decorations of the Grand Cross of the Bath, and the Earl of Elgin, in the same dress, was on the other side, and wore his orders. His Majesty's carriage was drawn by six horses only. Others of the Yeomen of the Guard followd, and then came a party of the Scotch Greys. A Constable's guard of Highland Gentlemen followed; another detachment of the Scotch Greys. Then cae the Drummond Highlanders, under the command of Captain Macintire, after whom were the Sutherland Highlanders, dressed in the Sutherland tartan, with the Stuart plaid. A squadron of the Mid-Lothin Yeomanry brought up the whole of the procession. In this order it moved up the High Street. On arriving at the Castle his Majesty alighted on a platform covered with crimson cloth, and walked into the Castle, where he got into another carriage, which had been sent forward to prevent the passing over the draw-bridge, not for the purpose of "*notifying the King's arrival at Holy-rood*," as has been said in the *Caledonian Mercury*. At the Castle gate his Majesty was received by the Lord High Constable and the Earl of Cathcart, who presently made room; and Sir Alexander Hope, Lieutenant Governor of the Castle, with many other officers, came forward to receive his Majesty. After passing the inner barrier on foot, his Majesty drove up to the half-moon battery, where a spacious platform had been erected, and covered with scarlet cloth, on which his Majesty alighted. His Majesty's appearance on the platform [illegible] standard of glass, with the arms of the city emblazoned on it.—The Gardeners were a very numerous body of men, and had prepared various devices in flowers, which were not amongst the objects least worthy of notice. In the midst of these stood several girls dressed in white, whose beauty was not to be neglected, and who had large collections of flowers. On the arrival of his Majesty's carriage at that part of the street, these girls advanced before it and strewed the way with their sweet offerings. The Trades all had a most excellent appearance, and observed the line, with only one or two exceptions, without the slighest interference of the military. No soldiers were, indeed, to be seen, except in places where the parade of them was more an object than the preservation of order and regularity. Every window to the top of the highest building was occupied: and some persons, female ones too, had courage or temerity enough to ascend to the top of St. Giles' tower. The station over the Exchange, contained one of the most brilliant displays of beauty we ever recollect to have witnessed; and a little beyond it, on the other side of the way, was the College of Justice, which, it members being all in black, had rather a sombre appearance.

On arriving at the Castle-hill, the opening left between the galleries had a very fine effect; the ranges of soldiers and civil officers, the long range of galleries, the Lieutenant Governor of the Castle, and the host of officers stationed within at the Castle gate, produced a magnificent vista. But by far the most imposing spectacle that we witnessed during the whole day was seeing his Majesty standing alone on the half-moon battery. The day at this moment became more clear; but the thickness of the atmosphere did not sufficiently disperse to enable his Majesty to see one of the finest views in the world, which his then station, in fine weather, commands. The rain come on again presently after his Majesty ascended, but did not drive him from his post. He lifted up his hands in evident astonishment at the scene below and around him. He took off his hat and waved it several times to his applauding people. What must have been his feelings at that moment! Ours were a mixture of love, of gratitude and of admiration, in which we feel assured that every soul round us participated.

Portobello was the fashionable resort yesterday. Carriages of all descriptions were early in great request, and the use of a pair of post-horses could not be obtained at any price. By ten o' clock, the crowd collected on the sands was immense. At a quarter past ten the Mid-Lothian Yeomanry, under the command of Sir John Hope of Craighall, made their appearance. The East Lothian Yeomanry, commanded by Sir James Baird, mustered on Musselburgh links, and thence proceeded to Portobello. At half-past ten the Fifeshire Yeomanry, with the lancers, commanded by Colonel Thomson of Charleton, took up their station. Shortly afterwards, the other corps made their appearance, and the whole were formed in line in the following order, from right to left, under the direction of Sir Thomas Bradford, the Commander of the forces in North Britain: A detachment of flying artillery; 3d dragoon guards, Colonel Holmes; Glasgow light horse, Captain Oswald; Peebleshire yeomanry, Sir James Montgomery of Stankope; Selkirk yeomanry, Captain Ballantyne of Pawhope; Fifeshire yeomanry, Colonel Thomson of Charleton; Berwickshire yeomanry, Colonel Marshall of Edrington; East Lothian, Sir James Baird; Linlithgowshire, Captain Hamilton Dundas of Duddingston; Roxburghshire Yeomanry, Colonel Elliot Lockhart; Mid-Lothian Yeomanry, Sir John Hope; Grey's, General Sir J. Steuart: The completing of the arrangements, & the forming of the line, occupied a considerable time; crowds of splendid equipages, gigs, and persons on foot, thronged to witness the spectacle, and it was found necessary to employ a strong party of dragoons to keep a sufficient space of ground clear for the evolution of the troops. At a little past twelve, the different Highlanders who have formed such a conspicuous feature in the late processions, made their appearance, with their banners flying and pipes playing; the Celtic Society, under General Grahame Stirling and Colonel Stewart of Garth, taking the lead, followed by the Sutherlands under the command, as we were informed, of Captain Gun; next came the [illegible]rs, led by their chieftain, Sir Evan Macgregor; then the Breadalbane's men, under Captain Campbell; the D[illegible]monds, under Lord Gwydyr, brought up the rear; the whole formed immediately into line, on the west [illegible] of the cavalry and yeomanry; soon after they had been drawn up, the Glengarry men joined them. By this time, the sands were literally covered; the carriages which had drawn up three, and in some places, four deep, extended beyond a mile, and many of them were filed with the most elegant dressed females; we should suppose there were [illegible] discharge [illegible] raising of [illegible]rl or Cathcart came [illegible] King. His Majesty [illegible] prepared for the purpose, and [illegible] mounted a beautiful white charger, [illegible] harnessing of which was plain, except the saddle cloth, which was of blue cloth, highly embroidered. His Majesty was dressed in a field-marshall's uniform, and look'd much pleased. As usual the King was received in the most enthusiastic, though decorous and becoming manner. There were a great many officers of rank in attendance to receive his Majesty, who looked extremely well, and seemed considerably struck with the sight of so many thousands, who were waiting in eager and anxious expectation for his arrival. Among those who formed his Majesty's suite on the sands, were observed, the Earl of Hopetoun, the Earl of Errol, the Earl of Rosslyn, Earl of Cathcart; Earl of Morton, Duke of Hamilton Duke of Dorset, Sir Hussey Vivian, Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Kinnoull, Sir William Keir, Sir Walter Scott, the Lord President, the Lord Chief Commissioner, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Lord Loughborough, Lord John Campbell, Lord Tynedoch, General Sir David Baird, General Baillie, General Duff, Lieutenant General Stirling, Rear-Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, Colonel Walker, royal artillery, Lord Robert Kerr, Colonel Smith, Colonel Thackeray, Majors Renny and Lindsay, Colonel Dick, and many other officers of rank. His Majesty, followed by a train of those officers, many of whom bore marks of service, proceeded onward to the station of the cavalry;—he was saluted, in passing, by the highlanders. The cavalcade, with his Majesty at the head, then proceeded along the front of the troops, who were drawn up in double lines, extending about a mile;—he returned again between the lines, and seemed to inspect both lines very minutely. As the king passed from regiment to regiment, he received a loud cheer from the populace.—He then took up a station about the centre of the line, and a few yards in advance of his suite. The whole corps having been formed into single troops, passed in review before his Majesty, at a walk and a trot. Sir Thomas Bradford and the officers of the North British Staff taking the lead. The corps having passed, took up their original stations. The King re-entered his carriage at 10 minutes past two, amidst the acclamation of thousands, but not before he had informed Sir Thomas Bradford that he was highly pleased with the appearance of the different yeomanry corps. He then proceeded to review the Highland guards, consisting of the Clans before described, with whose appearance his Majesty declared himself highly gratified. The King then left the ground, and proceeded to Dalkeith House. The troops marched to their different private parades, and were dismissed. The Highland guard were joined on their march to Edinburgh by his Grace the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Fife, and having proceeded to the residence of his Grace, in George Street, the whole column formed in front of his house, where they expressed their attachment to Mac Callum-more by long and loud cheerings. They then retired to their private parades, and were dismissed. Many a brimming bumper was dedicated to the healths of the King and the Duke of Argyll in the course of the evening.

The day was particularly fine. The number of troops, of General Officers and spectators, composed of the most valued of Scotland's pride, attracted not less than 25,000 persons—it was such a sight as neither we nor our [illegible]ildren's children may ever see again. A number of scaffolds were erected along the beach, which were filled with ladies. There were also some very fine pleasure yachts and boats, filled with parties of well dressed persons, which had a very fine effect. Among the most distinguished equipages on the sands yesterday, were observed those of the Dukes of Hamilton and Argyll, the Earl of Fife (very splendid), the Lord President, the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Ratgray, Sir George Clerk, Sir Robert Dundas, Sir Walter Scott, Mr J. P. Grant, Mr Milne, Mr Sheriff Duff, Mr Stuart, Sir Alexander Keith, Spottiswood of Spottiswood, Scott of Harden, Mellc of Mains, Robertson of Prendergrast, Maule of Panmure, M' Braire of Shwick, Sir David Moncrieff, Earl of Moray, Countess of Morton, Sir William Elliott of Stobs, Earl of Breadalbane, the Duke of Athole Lord Glenlyon, Sir John Hay, Sir Robert Preston, Earl of Wymss, Baron Clerk Rattray, Earl of Kinnoul, M' Donald of Glengary, and some hundreds more.

Caledonian Hunt Ball.—Amongst those da[illegible] who tripped the light fantastic the at this mo[illegible] assembly, we observed, in the second [illegible] Mrs Murray of Aberscairnie, &

vigour,
larly pleas
tal," "excel.ent,

FRIDA

The streets of this metropolis wh
ing of people ever since the arrival of
this morning as still and silent, as though
wheel of his Majesty had never been heard in them. The
constables, lacqueys, and laced porters at the gates of
Holyrood House, dwindled to a small and feeble rem
nant; no merry archer in his broad bonnet of blue and
doublet of green tartain, demands the word with bent
bow and pheon ready for the string; the foot of the ca-
sual house maid wakens the old and melancholy, who,
in its deserted halls, and those apartments which were
so recently gladdened with the gorgeous train of the
King, and made lovely and gay by the presence of all
that is fair and noble in Scotland, are in sure progress
toward being as usual, "furr'd round with mouldy
damps & raky slime," over which the faint recollection
(and it is almost already faint) that the King was there
will "let fall a supernumerary horror," and only
serve to make, to those who during the King's stay
were raised to office, and put on the guise of courtiers,
the night of his absence "more irksome." The cannon
which have for the last fourteen days been ever and
anon pealing royal salutes, began to be dragged from
the heights of Salisbury Craggs, and the Calton. The
royal standard is taken down, and the bare widowed
staff stands bleacaing in the air.—The guns of the vene-
rable Castle, too, have subsided into their common of-
fice of chronicling the civil holidays and anniversaries,
as if they were a mere calendar. The last booths and
benches are in the act of being pulled down, and, save
in shopkeepers books, it is the smoke of the illumination
upon one or two houses, the Baronet's patent of Pro-
vost Arbuthnot, and the Knighthood of Rachwen the
painter, and Captain Adam Ferguson, Deputy Keeper
of the Scottish Regalia, there is not a trace of the Roy-
al Visit. The people were intoxicated with its coming
and seemed for a time to have dreamed; but the dream
has melted away, & the interest seemed to be measured
exactly by the time that the King had to remain. Every
day it waxed less and less, till on the day of his depar-
ture, it had vanished altogether. We say this of course
of the people generally—of those who in their minds
and their circumstances are independent, and not of
them who basked in the sunshine of the Court, or had
realities or hopes from the Royal munificence. These
of course, followed after the King to the last, and con-
veyed him to his barge, but the people stood by with
the most provoking indifference, and to the broadest
hints that they should shout, returned only a few scat-
tered murmurs of approbation. They turned to each
other and talked of the passing splendour as if it had
been a common spectacle. At the same time, the King
himself, and not the mere pomp, was certainly the ob-
ject of their attention and solicitude. "Hugh," said
the old bonnetted, sire to his neighbour, as the King
passed them rapidly on the beautiful lawn at Hopetoun
House, "Hugh! an' so that's the real descendant o'
Brunswick, who preserved to us the Declaration of
Rights and the protestant Succession, whilk allow i ka
man, gentle and simple, to hae the keepin o' his ain
body, and what's muckle better, o' his ain saul and
conscience. God bless him, an' keep him frae evil con-
sellors and sinfu' neebours, for they say that the gryte
fouk about Lunaon are no' just what they should be."
Thus did the honest and enlightened rustics hold con-
verse with one another; and it could not be expected
that persons who had their minds in tone for such re-
marks, could bawl and shout like the numerous rabble
whose tongues, were it King George or King Crispin
would be equally loud. We say again, that the loyalty
of the Scotish people must not be judged of from their
shouting or not shouting at a royal pageant. With them
loyalty is, like every thing else, a matter of reason and
reflection, and not of mere impulse and passion; and
they never lose sight of the original and necessary con-
nexion between the King and the people. They do
not look upon the King as one who is elevated above
man and mortal law, and who holds a charter directly
from Heaven, in virtue of which he can at his pleasure
and without being accountable, put his foot upon the
necks of millions of the human race. They consider
him as originally set up by common consent and for the
common good, and they admit of the law of lineage
and succession just because it saves the chance of civil
war, and gives a centre and a rallying point to the
strength and energy of the country. They are, in short
loyal because they feel that to be so is agreable to rea-
son. But we must waive all reflections upon them, in
order to glance at the last act of the Royal Drama in Scot-
land.

THE PARTING

This took place yesterday and (it may be because the
day was very unfavourable) it had not much interest.
The King left Dalkeith between ten and eleven, in a
plain travelling carriage, and under an escort of the
Greys. Picquets of Cavalry were posted along in the
street of Edinburgh, and along the line of road from
Dalkeith to Hopetoun House, at an early hour of the
morning, but there was no gathering of the people. He
passed through the city by Nicholson-street, the Bridges,
and Prince's-street; but the curiosity of the folks had
been already so completely satisfied, and the day was
so rainy, that there were few at the widdows, and still
fewer in the street. His march was more rapid than on
any former occasion, and it was nearly in silence, for
only here and there a few boys shouted, and one or two
handkerchiefs were waved. Just at twelve he passed
under the batteries of the Castle, and heard their guns
for the last time on Scottish ground. The house of Sir
Alexander Keith, the Knight Mareschal, at Revelstone,
had been prepared for his reception, and the gateway
was very tastefully wreathed with garlands, but the
King did not halt there. Changing horses a little further
on, he posted along the fine & romantic road to Queens-
ferry; but the closeness of the weather, and the rapidi-
ty of the royal wheels, alike prevented him from see-
ing the beauty and high state of cultivation in that fine
district.—The Sheriff-Depute of Mid Lothian attended
his Majesty to the Bridge of Cramond, the boundary of
his jurisdiction, and the same Functionary of Mid Lo-
thian was there in attendance. It had been expected
that the King would grace with his Royal presence Dal-
meny Castle, the beautiful seat of Lord Roseberry,
but he contented himself with a drive through the
grounds. Nor was the day such as to permit him to see
the prospect in descending Roseberry-hill to Queens-
ferry. The view there is peculiarly fine, and to Scots-
men, highly interesting.—Immediately below is the
Forth, spotted with islands and covered with shipping.
Left are the rich woods and extensive demesnes
with the ancient Borough of Queensferry
Before. To the right are the bolder
which rises the beautiful ridge
Stirling, long the seat of
great distance is the
amid the

he was equ
so the glories of Scotland were shrouded from his view.
During the whole day a thick cloud lowered over the
western horizon, through which only the nearest sum-
mit of the Ochills was but dimly seen. When his Ma-
jesty came to Queensferry, it seemed as if "Bernam-
wood had come to Dunsinane, for the whole fronts of
the houses, with their appendages, were covered with
boughs; boughs too were hung across the street, & shewed
like triumphal arches turned topsey-turvey, as in sor-
row at the departure of the King. A small platform
was erected at Port Elgar, a place a little to the west
of Queensferry, about which there is some idle tradi-
tion of an ideal kingly visit and deliverance from ship-
wreck. Thence to Hopeton House, a distance of about
two miles, a road was now made along the margin of
the Forth. In the halls of the gallant Earl, a *dejeuné à
la fourchette* was prepared for the King, a select few of
the nobility, and many of the neighbouring gentry. The
country people had assembled on the lawn to the amount
of some thousands, and were regaled with two or three
butts of October. The West Lothian Yeomanry partly
kept the gravel plot clear, and partly feasted under the
right piazza, while a number of his Lordship's tenants
feasted under the left. The Archers came by a steam
boat to form the body guard. The females in their best
attire, lined the numerous windows in the front of the
mansion, and eyes and glasses of varied acuteness and
focus looked out for the Royal cavalcade, the Earl
himself keeping watch at the main entrance. At half-
past one the Royal train was observed twining along
the sinuous path by the river side; and in a few mi-
nutes the Royal carriage halted at the entrance. The
King shook by both hands his Gallant Landlord, and
mounted the scarlet covered steps, learning on his arm,
and between double files of the Archers. As soon as
the King got within the building, the Archers retired
behind the house, to feast, and to display their skill.
The Yeomanry alternately feasted under the Piazza,
and shewed their skill in the *menage*, to the admiration
of their fair friends, who, from time to time, smiled on
them through the lattices. The people on the lawn
were remarkably still and orderly; and as we walked
about, one could see the long jutting pier which was to
be the last of Scottish land touched by the Royal foot,
crowded with spectators. At a quarter to three the
bugle sung the Archers from their repast, the carriage
drew up, and his Majesty, with his escort of Greys,
shot from the house with the rapidity of lightning. As
he went along there was little or no cheering among the
populace, but they seemed all very happy, and some
of their remarks were equally characteristic and
amusing. "Weel, he's a bonnie man, nae doot,"
said one farmer's wife to her neighbour; "but
tell me, Mrs. Millar, will this mak the tea nay chea-
per?" To which Mrs. Millar sagely replied, "Wae's
me, Mrs. Dobie, how can it do that; you ken the
King (God bless his honest face!) has naething but
what he gets frae the people, like; an', think you,
that a, this stir an' show will put any thing in ony body's
pouch, gin it be nae a wheen Edinbro's hopkeeper's?"
The lightest footed of his Majesty's loving subjects
toiled after him in vain, and so they were constrained to
plant themselves upon the tae various eminences along
the road. His Majesty arrived at the Pier about three
o'clock, walked to the platform, leaning on Lord Hope-
toun's arm, was received on the platform by the vene-
rable Chief Commissioner, Adam, as Convener of the
Queen's-ferry Trustees. He took his old friend cordi-
ally by both hands, and was by him conveyed to the
Royal barge, which he entered, and reached the yacht
in about six minutes. Although the King's "last
Speech" has been hawked through the streets this morn-
ing, we had not learned from any good authority that
he made such a Speech. In Hopeton-house, indeed,
he, as on many other occasions, expressed himself highly
gratified with the appearance of his Scottish subjects;
and the receptions which they had uniformly given him,
and then he conferred the honour of Knighthood upon
the celebrated Portrait Painter, and the Deputy Keeper
of the Regalia, ordering the former to attend and paint
a likeness of his Royal Person.

No sooner had his Majesty and suite got on board
the yach, than the jacks and flags were lowered, anchor
weighed, and the yacht towed down the Firth by the
James Watt steam packet, The dark and lowering
cloud which had hitherto hung over the upper part of the
Firth now descended in torrents of rain, & hung its veil
over the rain, so that the progress of the yacht could be
but dimly seen. It was descried by the Royal squadron
at Leith at a quarter to four, and they fired a royal sa-
lute, which was immediately answered from the Calton.
At a quarter to five, the yacht was seen a-breast Inch
Keith, but dimly, and near the shore of Fife. The
squadron saluted again, and was answered by Leith port
and all the batteries—the whole of the squadron joined
and were soon enveloped in the thick fog, but a third
salute at six announced that the squadron was out to
sea. The wind was favourable, and they pursued their
voyage.

So ended the "Royal Visit to Scotland"—what is to
result from it we shall afterwards inquire.

ANECDOTES.

The mob in Edinburgh got it into their head,
that the King sometimes appeared *incog.*, and
on one occasion, a wag made them believe that
his Majesty was actually passing on foot across the
North Bridge. A tall portly man, dressed in a
brown surtout, was pointed out as the Sovereign,
and immediately such a crowd collected round
the astonished pedestrian that he could neither
advance nor retreat—neither move to the right
nor left. At first the man supposed they took
him for a sharper in place of a king, but under-
standing at last the meaning of their plaudits, he
appeared distressed and embarrassed beyond
measure. Often he tried to speak, and as often
his voice was drowned in a fresh huzza. At length,
while pinned up in a corner, he exclaimed, "I
beseech you "Gentlemen, that you will let me
alone. You—you were never more mistaken in
your lives (Huzza, huzza, huzza,) Upon my ho-
nor, Gentlemen, I am no King. I—I am a plain
man like yourselves. I'm not even a Knight
or Baronet, (Loud laughter.) After this *candid*
confession the joke was smoked, and the prisoner
set at liberty.

A Newhaven fisherwoman said, the other day,
she was glad that he had got a Scottish name:
"How do you make it out," said one near her
"that he has a Scottish name?" Why, Dont
they call him George the *Forth*," said she,
because he sailed up the Forth?"

THE REGALIA.

As these ancient symbols of Scottish royalty
give a peculiar interest from a visit which is
the first that any Sovereign of the House of Ha-
nover ever made to the country of the unfortu-
nate Stuarts, some account of them may not be
unacceptable. They consist of the crown, scep-
tre and sword of state, and were placed in the
Castle on the 26th of March 1707. It will be
recollected, however, that for a long time, they
were thought to have been purloined, being no
where to be found, till the Commissioners, ap-
pointed by his present Majesty, when Prince
Regent, discovered them on the 5th of Februa-
ry 1818, in a large oak chest in the Crown room.
Besides the crown, sceptre, and sword of state,
which are of elegant workmanship, and in per-
fect preservation, a silver rod of office was also
found, said to be that of the Lord Treasurer.
The crown is of pure gold, and has a broad band,
which goes round the head, adorned with twen-
ty-two precious stones, between each of which
is a large oriental pearl. Above the great circle
is a smaller one, fronted with 20 points, having
diamonds and imitation sapphires disposed in
them alternately. The points are all decorated
with pearls at the top. The upper circle raised
into ten crosses-floree, each having in the centre
a large diamond between four pearls, placed in
cross saltire, and these crosses floree are inter-
mingled with the fleurs-de-lis, which surmount
the points of the second small circle. From the
upper circle rise, four arches, adorned with ena-
melled figures, which meet and close at the top,
surmounted with a globe and cross patee. In the
centre of the cross-patee is an amethyst, which
points the front of the crown? and behind, on
the other side, is a large pearl. Below the pearl
are the initials of J. R. V.—The crown is nine
inches in diameter, and in height six inches from
the under circle to to the top of the cross. It is
turned up with ermine; and the cap, which was
formerly of purple velvet, was changed to crim-
son in 1685. The precious stones in the crown
consist of diamonds, jacinths, oriental pearls,
garnets, chrysophrases and amethysts. The eme-
ralds are doublets, and the sapphires are imi-
tations in enamel. The sceptre is silver double
gilt; it is two feet long; of or hexagonal are, &
divided by three buttons or knobs. Between the
first and second button is the handle; from the se-
cond to the capital, three sides are engraved;
the other three are plain. Upon the top of the
stock is an antique capital of embossomed lea-
ves; upon the abacus of which are several figures
of saints. Under these figures are the initials
J. R. V. The sceptre is surmounted by a crys-
tal globe, two inches and a quarter in diameeter,
and surmounted with a large oriental pearl. The
whole length of this sceptre is thirty-four inches.
The sword of state is five feet long, and of ele-
gant workman-ship. The handle and pommel
are silver gilt, and fifteen inches in length; the
traverse or cross, seventeen inches and a half.
On the blade is indented in gold letters, Julius
II. P., and it was a present from that Pope to
James the Fourth.

THE COURIER.

SEPTENBER 6, 1822.

The East India Company are raising a corps
of Artificers for exclusive service on the Island
of St. Helena. The number is limited to 1200 pri-
vates. Applications have been so numerous, that
although very little time has elapsed since the
first man was sworn in, yet the body is nearly
complete.

SPAIN.

The Journal de Toulouse contains the following
intelligence:—

The different corps of the Royalist Army in
Catalonia occupied the following positions on
the 15th of August:—

Moseu Anton, with 800 men, is at Villadran.
Tarragona occupies the position of Torello, and
by the strength of his force prevents any commu-
nication with Vich—he has 400 men under his
orders.

The Boulanger de Tona constantly intercepts
the communications between Barcelona and Vich:
his troop, 600 men strong, occupies the extensive
chain of mountains from Collaspina as far as
Congost.

Misas has sent 300 men to St. Feliz de
Codinas, which ,united to the Guerilla force of
Castella, form together a force of 1,200 men.
The centre of his operations is Olot, where
at this moment he is posted with 1,500 choice
troops.

Jeps des Etangs has under his orders 900
effective men, to which, in case of necessity, he
will be enabled to add and call into action all
the population in the neighbourhood of Berga.
It is in this city that he holds his head quarters.

The Trappiste with 800 m
governs there a party from
place they retire to fetch all
provisions, &c. for him and
d' Urgel, where there is a garri
besides the Guerillas in the ne

Romagosa has 1800 men und
After having been frequently de
and Santa Coloma de Gueralt, an
his projects upon Vendrel and T
Chief is directing his force agains
which place he is preparing to att

Miralles, repulsed in his attack
has ordered 2000 men against Serv
left the remaining 5000 at Prisnrat.

Romanillas occupies, with 300 me
virons of Calaff.

Rambla is at Morella, with 1200
his command.

The result of the position of the varie
is, that the Royalists, by the possession
have broken the whole line of defence
Constitutionalists from Servera, Igualda,
Vich, Olot, Besalu, and Banolas, as f
guieres. It is therefore probable that a
engagement will speedily take place
neighbourhood of Olot, the two parties
ing that place as a very important pos

The Echo du Midi gives the following

One of our Correspondents from the
of Bidassoa, in a letter dated the 20th
conveys the following intelligence.—

"The Chief of the Royalists, C
the head of 800 men, fell in on the
4 or 500 Constitutionalists in the neigh
of Haro, a small town on the Ebro, wi
a smart and warm engagement took
which the Constitutionalists were
beaten. The latter were princip
of voluntary militia, of whom a th
taken prisoners. At the conclusion of this
a fear existed at Vittoria that they wou
attacked by the Royalist corps; and in
quence the warehouses and shops remained
during three days."

BAYON AUGUST 2

A Cabinet courier, coming from Madrid
proceeding to Paris, passed through o
this morning. Nothing has transpired
contents of his despatches.

Yesterday several persons belongin
King's Household, amongst others Dr.
the Marquis of Puebla, and four femal
Madrid, departed from Behobie.

It was yesterday very currently reporte
the town of Irun had fallen into the powe
Royalists. This news, however, require
firmation; but this much is certain, tha
place is in the greatest alarm, and that
generally believed, and with great reason,
it will not be able to resist the combin
effective force of the Royalists.

Several of the cavalry of Quesada's
having pushed a reconnoissance close under th
walls of Pampeluna, some fifty cavaliers ven
tured to oppose the Royalists, but they were
vigorously repulsed, and driven back into the
place in the greatest disorder.

We understand that a corps of 600 Royalists,
commanded by Cabillos, are advancing upon
Bilboa.

BAYONNE, AUG. 30.

Just after the departure of the last post we
received the news of the entrance into Madrid
of 250 men of the guard belonging to the bat
talions which remained at the Palace during the
troubles in July. It seems that these soldiers,
who were at Leganes, had hostile intentions,
and had refused to repair to Madrid without
arms as they were ordered. General Copons,
Commandant General of Madrid and its province,
left the capital on the 20th with 400 men at
ten o' clock at night, and arrived at Leganes
on the 21st at daybreak, where he obliged th
mutineers to lay down their arms, and conducte
them to Madrid.

The Members of the Club La Fontana hav
violently complained for some days past of an as-
sembly which took place in the house of a Gra
dee. and which was attended by several Mem-
bers of the Society of L' Anillo, of those who took
part in the plot for introducing two Chambers,
the Veto, &c. They pretend that papers, sub-
versive of the system, were read there, and even
that means were considered of asking the aid o
the Holy Alliance against the Exaltados. O
this occasion, on the 22d, in the evening,
groups of people passed before the houses of Mar-
tines de la Rosa, d'Arguelles (Argustin), and
even of the French Ambassador, crying "Down
with the Aaillerosf" Down with the Ustrosf"
From this it appears that the moderate Con-
stitutionalists have not lost all hope, but that
their adversaries are fully resolved to make this
sect disappear, several individuals of which have
already left Madrid, some to go to the Provinces,
others to seek an asylum in France, such as the
Ex-Minister Comencan and the Count of Coyen-
eche, who have lately passed through Bayonne.

We have no news of the Army of the Faith, for
the Secret Committee, which we have at Bayon-
ne, has not published any for some days. We
cannot receive any from the Constitutionalists,
because Quesada absolutely intercepts all the
couriers from Navarre. It is said that Lieut.-
General Don Carlos O' Donnel, who has been
for these few days at Bayonne, is going to ta
the command of Quesada's army.

BAY CLUB,
IN LONDON IN MAY, 1822.

EGULATIONS,
&c. &c.

t the Club be open to all branches
jesty's and the Honourable Company's
and to all Gentlemen who have been in
y, or any of its Dependencies.

—That the Pulteney-Hotel, Piccadilly, be
-house; and that the superb room on the
door, looking into the Green-Park, and
nding an extensive view of the Queen's
, St. James's Palace, Westminster-Ab-
&c. be appropriated exclusively to the
bers of the Club.

.—That every Member shall be admitted
Ballot. The name and address of every
tleman requiring to be admitted a Member,
l be entered in the Nomination-Book in the
b-room by the Member who recommends, se-
ded by two others, ten days previous to the
llot; eight Members at least shall vote, and
negatives exclude the Candidate.

h.—That the benefit of the Club-room being
especially beneficial to Gentlemen on their
ediate arrival from India, the Secretary be
horized to receive letters (post paid) address-
o him at the Club-house, from Gentlemen in
mbay, who may be desirous of becoming
mbers; each letter shall contain the Candi-
e's Christian and Surname at length, his title
profession, and the time he has been unde
Bombay Presidency. And shall likewise
ain the name and address of some person re
ng in London, or its vicinity, who will pay
entrance-money on demand: all of which
all be satisfactory to the Committee.

5th.—That the name of every Candidate, ap-
by the Committee, shall be entered in the
tion-book by the Secretary. The Ballot
in all respects conformable to Rule 3d.

6th.—That the management and control of the matters relating to the Club, be vested in twelve of its Members, including a President, a Secretary, and Treasurer, forming a Committee, three of whom shall constitute a quorum.

7th.—That the Club-room be provided with daily and weekly papers, pamphlets, periodical publications, maps, books of reference, reviews, stationery, &c. for the use of the Members.

8th.—That every Member shall pay three guineas entrance on his election. But, when the Members amount to eighty, exclusive of those in India, the entrance-money shall be increased to five guineas.

9th.—That every Member shall also pay an annual Subscription of three guineas,* on or before the 1st of May, in advance; excepting Members who may return to India within nine months of their election, who shall only pay a guinea and a half; those who return within three months to pay no Subscription; nor shall any be paid by Members while in India.

10th.—That the Secretary and Treasurer shall receive the entrance-money and subscriptions, and be empowered to call on Members for those in arrear. No Member shall vote on any question, or be allowed the privileges of the Club-room until his Entrance-money and Subscription are paid.

11th.—That any Member wishing to withdraw his name from the Club, shall notify his intention to the Secretary in writing, or on or before the commencement of the current year; otherwise, he will be expected to pay the subscription for that year.

12th.—That the Committee shall call a General Meeting of the Club, on a written requisition signed by five Members. The requisition to state distinctly the purpose for which the Meeting is to be called, and shall be addressed to the Secretary, to be by him delivered to the Committee, at least ten days before the meeting is required to be held.

13th.—That every Member may address any communication in writing to the Secretary, tending to promote the intents of the Club; the Committee shall, however, exercise their discretion in attending to it, or otherwise.

14th.—That the Club dinners be on the first day of every month; but if that day should fall on a Sunday, the dinner to be on the Monday following.

15th.—That dinner be on table, precisely at six o'clock, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April, and at seven during the remaining months.

16th.—That the attendance of Members at dinner be optional.

17th.—That every Member intending to dine at the Club, shall enter his name in the dinner-book in the Club-room, or shall notify his intention by letter, (post paid,) to the Master of the Hotel, at least one day previously to the dinner-meeting, under a penalty of half-a-crown; and, having given that notice, to pay eight shillings, (being a share of the dinner,) whether present or not.

18th.—That members be allowed to bring two friends, giving notice as above, and subject to the same penalty for each friend.

19th.—That the charge for dinner shall not exceed eight shillings each person,† exclusive of wines; which shall be Madeira, Sherry, Bucellas, Port, and Claret, and no others, excepting on the anniversary of the Club.

20th.—That the President, Vice-President, and the Secretary, shall have the entire management of the Dinner-meeting; no other Member to give any directions to the waiters. The Secretary, or his proxy, shall order the wine, and keep a particular account of the quantity put on the table.

21st.—That the bill be invariably called for and discharged at nine o'clock, between the 1st of October and the 1st of April, and at ten during the remaining months; at which hour the President is to be at liberty to quit the Chair. Any Member leaving the table before those hours, to deposit a sovereign with the Secretary, or in his absence with his Proxy, to defray his share of the dinner expenses.

22d.—That the Anniversary of the Club be held on the 4th of May instead of the 1st, to commemorate the indefatigable exertions displayed by the Bombay Army, in the gallant and important conquest of Seringapatam.

23d.—That Members be permitted to breakfast in the Club-room, provided it be cleared by ten o'clock. Members may also dine in the Club-room between the hours of five and seven in Winter, and five and eight in Summer.

24th.—That every Member be at liberty to introduce one friend to the Club-room on any day, to breakfast, at dinner, and at tea, subject to the Rules in every particular.

25th.—That every Member, or Gentleman, who may remain in the Club-room after twelve o'clock at midnight, shall pay sixpence each, to the Master of the Hotel; and every person who may remain in the Club-room until one o'clock, to pay a shilling each' and so on progressively increasing one shilling each person for every subsequent hour.

26th.—That a General Meeting of the Club shall be held in the Club-room, at twelve o'clock on the first of May every year, when the Treasurer's accounts shall be balanced and laid before the Members,—a new Committee be appointed,—the Presidents and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year be elected,—and the general business of the Club be settled.

27th.—That no Member shall be compelled to be President or Vice-President, more than once in each year; but any Member who may be nominated a President or Vice-President at the general election, shall either perform the duty, or procure a Member to act for him in that capacity, under a penalty of one guinea.

28th.—That every Member be particularly requested to leave his town and country address with the Secretary, who will enter them in a book to be lodged in the Club-room for the general convenience of the Members.

29th.—That all letters addressed to the Secretary shall be *post paid*, and that the Secretary shall either return all *unpaid* letters to the writers or charge them with the postage.

30th.—That any infringement of the foregoing Rules shall be decided on by the Committee, subject to an appeal to the General Meeting of the Club, which shall be final.

31st.—That the Committee do consist of the following Gentlemen:

JOHN MORRIS, Esq. *President.*

COLONEL GORDON. H. ROBINSON, Esq.
WM. SIMPSON, Esq. P. COYNE, Esq.
I. G. REMINGTON, Esq.
MAJOR CARNAC. } 3 *Vacant.*
CAPTAIN GRINDLAY.

CAPTAIN J. HAWKINS, *Secretary & Treasurer.*

Extra Members of the Committee while in England.

MAJOR HARDY and CAPTAIN BARTON.

32d.—That the following are the established prices agreed on, between the Master of the Club-house and the Committee:

	£	s.	d.
Club-dinners of three courses, & a desert	0	8	0
Dinner for one Member in the Club-room	0	3	0
Ditto with soup	0	4	0
Ditto....fish	0	6	0
Ditto....fish	0	8	0
Ditto....soup, fish, and tarts	0	3	0
Beds for single Gentlemen	0	1	0
Ditto..Servants	0		
Tea or Coffee	0	1	6
Breakfast, without (eggs or meat	0	2	0
Ditto, with meat, (eggs, per price of the day)	0	2	6
Port Wine.....*per Bottle*	0	7	0
Madeira	0	10	6
Bucellas	0	6	0
Sherry	0	7	0
Claret	0	11	0

Pints at the half of the above prices.

Apartments for familes, according to the number and elegance of the rooms, during the season, (1st April to 1st July) from five to thirty guineas per week.

Other parts of the year from three to fifteen guineas.

33d.—Every stranger introduced by a Member into the Club-room at breakfast, dinner, or tea, to pay sixpence per meal extra, excepting the Club-dinners.

34th.—That the Regulations be printed, and a coppy be immediately distributed to every Member; and that 100 copies be sent to Bombay, by Members returning to that Presidency, to be by them distributed at their discretion.

J. HAWKINS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS,
CORRECTED TO AUGUST.

Beaufort, Esq.
Barton, Capt.
Carnac, Major.
Carpenter, Lt.-Col.
Christie, D. Esq.
Coats, T. Esq.
Cowper, Lt.-Col.
Coyne, P. Esq.
Crawford, W. Esq.
Davies, T. H. Esq.
Farquharson, Capt.
Fisher, Capt.
Gordon, Col.
Gordon, Capt.
Grant, Lt.-Gen.
Grindlay, Capt.
Hamilton, Capt. E. F.
Hallett, J. Esq.
Harding, Major.
Hardy, Major.
Hawkins Capt.
Hegg, Lt.-Col.
Jacob, Lt.
Johnson, Lt.-Col. C. B.
Lawrence, Lt.-Gen.
Lester, Capt.
Living, Capt.*
Livingston, Capt
Melville, Capt.
Midford, Major.
Milward, Esq.*
Mingay, Capt, R. N.
Moffat, Capt.
Morris, John, Esq.
Morris, Lt.
Mylne, Capt.
Nugent, Col.
Ogilvy, Capt.
Page, Capt.
Palmer, T. Esq.
Remington, I. G. Esq.
Robertson, H. Esq.
Roe, Capt.
Roome, W. Lt.-Col.
Rose, Capt.
Sandwith, Major.
Simpson, W. Esq.
Smith, John, Esq.
Smith, Lt.-Col.
Smith, Major.*
Seppitt, Capt.
Skinne, Gen.
Taylor, Major,
Thomas, Capt.*
Torin, R. Esq.
Torin, R. jun. Esq.
Tovey, Major.
Towsey, Capt.
Waddington, Lt.
Whitehill, Major.
Williams, M. Lt.- Col.
Wilkins, Capt.

* Returned to India.

REMARKS.

The old Bombay-Club, established in 179? seems to have been merely a meeting of Gentlemen to dine together, on the first & third Thursdays of January to May inclusive. It was broken up in 1815, probably from the heavy fine for non-attendance, and the expensive dinners, which commonly exceeded two guineas each person, and sometimes more including wines and waiters.

The new Bombay-Club orginated with a few Gentlemen desirous of perpetuating an acquaintance formed in India, and like the old club merely contemplated a meeting of the Member at dinner, on the 1st and 15th of each month, throughout the year; avoiding, however, the extravagant feasting of the old club.

But this plan affording no advantages to the junior part of the Service, or to Gentlemen on their immediate arrival from Bombay, it was subsequently determined to engage appartments for the Club in some respectable hotel, conveniently situated, where the Members might enjoy the society of their old friends, and be accommodated on moderate terms; and where Gentlemen arriving from India might at once find themselves in the midst of their old acquaintance, secure from the impositions, so commonly practised on *Indians*.

The difficulty of uniting all these advantages has been great, nearly every hotel in the west end of the town has been examined, and several tried, till at length, the Pulteny Hotel has been fixed upon, and it is believed, that on a perusal of the Regulations with the prices detailed therein, the arrangements will be found to meet the most sanguine expectation of all classes of the Members, to be expected from the small sum of three guineas entrance, and three guineas subscription.*

It is proposed to confine the current charges of the Club-room, Newspapers, Reviews, Books of Reference, Maps, &c. within the amount of the Subscriptions. The expences of establishing the Club to be paid out of the entrance-money, and the balance to form a Fund, subject to the disposal of the majority of the Members.

The Bombay-Club having the double object of promoting good fellowship among its Members, settled in England, without obliging any one to dine at the Club, and of accommodating there brethren, particularly the junior part of the Service, on the most economical scale, it is hoped that the more wealthy and liberal *Bombayers* will give it their powerful encouragement, rendering the Club benificial, happy, and permanent.

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* Three guineas, per annum, is about twopence a day, being the sum paid by many gentlemen for *one* newspaper for an hour. Nothing can demonstrate the advantages of the Club-room more than this fact.

† By reference to the accounts of the *old* Bombay Club, it appears the average charge for dinner and waiters, exclusive of wine, exceeded one guinea.

* The Stratford-Club is five guineas entrance and six guineas subscription, without the advantages of the Bombay-Club. The United Service-Club is twenty guineas entrance, and five guineas subscription.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.
SEPTEMBER 1ST 1822.

Close of the Irish distress Subscription Committee.

The Committee at the City of London Tavern, for receiving subscriptions to relieve the distressed Irish, and applying the sums thus obtained in the most proper manner, with a view to the objects of the contributors, closed its sitings on Thursday last. This step was not taken until the Committee was fully satisfied that the purpose for which they were embodied had been fulfilled, and their labours—happily for the poor and suffering people whom they were called upon to succour, and creditable, beyond expression, to the Christain benevolence of this generous nation—were no longer necessary. It must be highly gratifying to the public, who have so liberally subscribed to this charity, to know that before those Gentlemen determined on concluding their sittings, they had received spontaneous accounts from every part of Ireland, where such appalling distress lately prevailed, informing them that owing to the exertions already made, and the prospect of a plentiful crop, it was unnecessary to forward any further remittances to the local distributors. It appears, indeed, from those accounts, that so ample have the funds been to meet the emergency of the case, as to leave a sum of 3 or 4,000*l* in the hands of the Archbishop of Tuam, unappropriated at the date of his last letters to the Committee. A sum, too, of nearly the same amount remained in the hands of other individuals, who have distinguished themselves in this benevolent work; besides an unapropriated balance in the hands of the Committee on the winding up of the accounts on Thursday last. This balance was distributed into several portions, and then voted for the encouragement of the linen manufactures, the fisheries on the west coast of Ireland, and other purposes for improving the condition of the Irish poor. Previous to the breaking up of the Meeting on Thursday, the thanks of the Committee were unanimously and most justly voted to the Chairman, John Smith, Esq. M. P. for his conduct and attention.

"CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.

"The Funds have advanced nearly a half per cent. The improvement is from 80¾ to 81¼.

The cause of this rise is chiefly ascribed
report, that the Directors of the Bank of
land have under their serious deliberat
change in the annual interest on Bank S
that in place of granting an annual inte
about 10 per cent., they will give to each
prietor a bonus in money, and reduce the
al interest. As the stock of the Bank and
to nearly fifteen millions, a bonus of 20
per cent., which is reported, would throw
immense sum into the money-market, which w
undoubtedly be employed in the purchase of
funded securities. Should the report be confi
ed, a great rise in the Stock would no doubt,
take place; and it is the more probabl, as th
measure would completely meet the views
verment in making money very plentiful,
lieving all those classes of society who now labour under a temporary distress.

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The Fifth Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the London and Holyhead Roads, on the regulations for conveying the Mail between London and Dublin, &c. is a most interesting document. It investigates the subject, which is daily becoming of more importance from its general adoption, not only on rivers and canals, but in crossing seas—namely, Steam Navigation. The Committee trace the original application of steam to the purposes of impelling vessels, and prove (though the Americans have the merit of bringing the invention into use) that to England belongs all the glory of this invention. The Committee next advert to the various adoptions of steam boats, and state, from the evidence adduced, that the experience of what steam boats have performed, is fully sufficient to place beyond all doubt their safety even in the most tempestuous weather!" We shall make an extract from the commencement of this Report, only premising that we have seldom read a Parliamentary document of more interest:—

Your Committee, since they presented to the House their Second Report, have prosecuted the inquiry, then only just begun, into the important subject of steam boats.

The first instance of applying steam to vessels, is that which occurred in 1733, when Mr. Hull obtained letter patent for the construction of a steam boat for towing vessels in and out of port. The application of paddle wheels, now so generally adopted, appears to have been originally suggested by this patent. Mr. Hull proposed to employ the atmospheric engine of Newcomen, which by means of a crank, communicating with the working beam imparted a rotary action to the wheels and piddles which were placed at the bow of the vessel. Next in succession were the experiments of the Duke of Bridgewater, to use steam boats for towing barges on canals; and then came those of Mr. Miller, of Dalswinton, in the county of Dumfries, in a double vessel with a wheel in the middle. But after Mr. Hull, the Marquis de Jouffroy unquestionably holds the most distinguished rank in the list of practical engineers, who have added to the value of the invention. In 1781 he constructed a steam boat at Lyons of 140 feet in length; and with this he made several successful experiments on the River Soane. In 1795, Lord Stanhope constructed a boat to be moved by steam. In 1801 Mr. Symington tried a boat that was propelled by steam on the Forth and Clyde navigation. Still no practical uses resulted from any of those attempts. It was not till the year 1807, when the Americans began to use steam boats on their rivers that their safety and utility were first proved. But the whole merit of constructing these boats is due to natives of Great Britian; Mr. Henry Bell, of Glasgow, gave the first model of them to Mr. Fulton, and went over to America to assist him in establishing them; and Mr. Fulton got the engines he used in his first steam boat on the Hudson river from Messrs. Boulton and Watt. Steam navigation seems to have made great progress from this time in America. It appears from the Report of the Select Committee of the Session of 1817, on this subject that there were then 17 large steam boats in constant employ on the American rivers, besides ferry boats. A list of steam boats has been published by Mr. Robinson which shows that on the Mississippi alone, the tonnage of those in work at pre
amounts to 7,259 tons, and of those building to
5,995 tons. There are now, in all, about 300 steam
boats in use in America.

Mr. Bell continued to turn his talents to the improving of steam apparatus, and its application in various manufactures about Glasgow; and
1811, constructed the Comet steam boat of 25
tons, with an engine of four-horse power, to navigate the Clyde between Glasgow and the Helensburgh Baths, established by him on an extensive scale. The success of this experiment led to the constructing of several steam boats, by other persons, of larger dimensions and with
ing power. These having superseded
small boat in the Clyde, it was enlarg
tablished as a regular packet between Glasgow and the western end of the Caledonian canal at Fort William, by way of the Crinan canal in Argyleshire. Mr. Bell about the same time constructed the Stirling Castle steam boat, and employed her on the river Forth, between Leith and Stirling; he afterwards took her to Inverness, where she has been for two years plying between that town and Fort Augustus, going seven miles by the Caledonian canal, and 23 miles along Loch N
Many other boats were successfully estab
about this time on the Forth and Clyde, and
on the rivers Tay, Thames, Mersey, and H
and between Southampton and the Isle of
but it was not till the year 1818 that
was made use of to perform re
sea. In this year the Rob

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Mr. Denny, of Dumbarton, and with an of thirty-horse power, made by Mr. Na- Glasgow, plied regularly between Gree- nd Belfast, and proved the practicability ending the use of the steam-engine to sea ation. In the year 1819, the Talbot, of one ed and fifty tons, built by Messrs. Wood, two thirty horse engines made by Mr. N pier, daily between Holyhead and Dublin, ughout the whole summer and autumn, and sfully encountered many severe gales. In year 1820, the Ivanhoe, of one hundred and ty tons, built by Mr. J. Scott, with two thir- horse engines, made by Mr. Napier, was es- tablished on the same station; and in 1821, the ostmasters General introduced steam boats at d and Dover for the conveyance of the During these last three years, the Belfast- Robert Bruce, Waterloo, Eclipse, Superb, Majes tic, and Cambria, were constructed of large ton- nage, and with engines of great power, for con- veying passengers between Greenock and Belfast and Liverpool; between Liverpool and Dublin; and between Liverpool and Bagilt, in Flintshire. All these vessels, except the Cambria and Belfast, were constructed in the Clyde. In the year 1821, the City of Edinburgh and Mountaineer were es- tablished to go between London and Leith; and, in the present year, there have been already fitted for sea the St. Patrick and St. George, at Liver- pool; the James Watt, for the Leith and London station; the Swift, to go between Brighton and Dieppe; the Sovereign and Union, between Do- ver and Calais; and the Lord Melville to go re- gularly between London-bridge and Calais. Twelve more are in hand, and will be completed this summer. Ferry boats propelled by steam, sufficiently commodious to carry carriages, horses and cattle, have been established with great public utility on the Tay between Dundee and Fifeshire: at the Queen's Ferry, in Scotland; on the Severn: the Mersey, and the Humber, and at other fer- ries.

In the appendix there is a list which has been made by Mr. Field, of all the steam boats which have been built in the United Kingdom, showing their tonnage and the power of their engines; the names of the builders and of the engine-makers; the date of their being launched and also the sta- tion where they ply. From this list it appears that, in the space of a very few years, the public have been accommodated in all directions, with this safe rapid, &, economical mode of conveyance

The experience of what steam boats have per- formed is fully sufficient to place beyond all doubt their safety even in the most tempestuous weather.* The Rob Roy plied two winters between Greenock and Belfast, and last winter between Dover and Calais; the Eclipse plied the whole of last winter between Glasgow and Belfast, and the Cambria between Liverpool and Bagil; a steam boat was plied regularly, through all seasons, between New York, the Havannah, and New Orleans: all the o- ther steam boats which have been used at sea have been exposed to numerous severe gales. But the trial which the Holyhead steam boats went through during the last tempestuous winter, from the na- ture of the service requiring them to go to sea at a fixed hour every day, proves that steam boats, when properly constructed, are able to go to sea when sailing vessels could not, and that in some respect they possess, in very bad weather, advan- tages over sailing vessels. The following extracts from the evidence of Captain Rogers is quite con- clusive as to the power and safety of steam boats at sea.

Q. Have you had full trial of the steam packets with respect to gales of wind?—A. Yes, in every way. I crossed in the Meteor, on the 6th of Febru- ary, in the heaviest sea I have seen during eight years I have been on the station.—Q. Have the steam packets sailed regularly during the whole winter?—A. Except a very few days; I have seen them go several times when sailing packets could not.—Q. Have you found that the steam packets built under the inspection of the Navy Board are as safe as any vessel you ever navigated?—A. Cer- tainly.—Q. Is there any danger in your opinion, to be apprehended from them as steam vessels?—A No.—Q. Are you of opinion that in the event of the engine failing, with the assistance of sails and the anchor, you may keep a packet in perfect safe- ty?—A. There is no doubt of it, but putting two cables together, which she has on board, she would ride out any gale in the Channel as easy as a glove.—Q. Are the Committee to understand your opinion to be, that in any weather, however severe, the steam boats will stand that weather as well as any sail boat?—A. Yes, in any wind; the more wind the better for the steam boats, that is where they show their superiority.—Q. In the hea- viest gale that could blow, you would rather be in a steam packet than a sailing packet?—A. Yes; that is, in a vessel of our construction.—Q. Have you found, in blowing weather, that the vessel works at all, either inside or out?—A. No., not at all; I do not see it in the least; not a single thing— she is as solid as a wall.—Q. Was the last winter a [illegible] than usual?—A. I have heard it said that it has been the worst winter for fifty years; Lloyd's have paid more this winter than ever they did.—Q. Can you carry one boat on each quarter?—A. We can carry two, but all that is lumber; we never think of being drowned or burnt now. In another place Captain Rogers says, "I never read a novel before I was on board a steam packet, and I go down now frequently and read for an hour or two."

The following extracts from the answers of the other Holyhead Captains corroborate the evidence of Captain Rogers. Captain Goddard says, "These vessels, by their performances through the past winter, have exceeded the most sanguine expecta- tions; and certainly have made passages across the Channel when the sailing packets would have found extreme difficulty to have accomplished them; and in so short a period of time, as places their performance beyond the necessity of compari- son to establish their great superiority." Captain Skinner says, "I am of opinion a steam packet of a- bout one hundred & eighty tons burden, of a forms similar to that of the Meteor, with a little finer en- trance and strength of building, with masts and sails of the same, would be the best; a vessel of that description would be able to make a voyage when it was unfit weather for any other vessel to put to sea." Captain Davies says, "the two vessels on this station have answered wonderfully well."

The testimony of the Holyhead command is not only extremely important, in consequence of the experience they have had of the performance of the steam packets during the last winter, but also because it is to be recollected, that even after the Talbot and Ivanhoe had been on the station, it was their opinion that no vessel could perform the winter service with safety but sailing cutters, such as the old Holyhead packets. This opinion it was natural they should entertain, knowing so well as they did, the heavy seas and desperate gales which frequently prevail for weeks together in the Irish Channel. But the trial of last winter having now brought them to acknowledge a change of opinion, this circumstance does every thing that by possibility could be wanting to establish, upon the best authority, the safety and superiori- ty of steam boats for this service.

Notwithstanding the greate number of steam boats which have been constantly in use, in different parts of the kingdom, during the last ten years, very few accidents have occurred, and those few were chiefly owing to the novelty of the experiment: so many precautions are now taken that there is no reason to apprehend the recurrence of any serious accidents. The general use of low pressure boilers made of wrought iron or copper has removed the possibility of accidents from their bursting. If one of these boilers give way, the materials do not fly, but are rent asunder. This part of the subject was very fully investigated by the Select Committee on Steam Navigation in 1817; and the evidence given before that Committee contains every thing that is necessary to remove all apprehensions of danger from the bursting of low pressure boilers. In res- pect to the furnaces, they are so constructed that there is no danger from fire, because there is water all around them. Mr. James Crown says, "I hard- ly think it possible that fire can take place, because the furnaces are completely surrounded with five inches of water round every part." The coals are kept in iron cases so as to prevent all communica- tion with the fires; and if, in addition to these pre- cautions, vessels are supplied with extinguishing fire engines, there is no danger of accidents from fire. It has been suggested, that steam vessels are not provided with a sufficient number of boats, and that an Act of Parliament should be passed to re- quire every vessel to carry a certain number, accord- ing to her tonnage; but your Committee, after the fullest consideration, are strongly of opinion that the policy of avoiding to do any thing that could by possibility check the spirit of improvements which now is so prevalent, and which promises such great advantages to the public, is that which ought to be followed. It is to be remembered, that the expence of fitting out steam vessels is very heavy, and that proper experiments of new inventions can- not be made but with risk of incurring considerable loss; and as nothing would check the zeal of those who are disposed to make such experiments so cer- tainly as the meddling of officers exercising the powers of a regulating Act of Parliament, nothing could be more baneful than the interference of the Legislature with this new branch of science. The Ballast Office of Dublin brought a Bill before the House of Commons last year, for the purpose of ap- pointing inspectors over the Liverpool and Dublin packets; but the Chief Secretary of Ireland, (Mr. Grant) very judiciously put a stop to its progress. Individual security in steam boats will always be pro vided for, by the interest of the proprietors constant- ly contributing to lead them to do all those things which will best obtain the custom of the public. Competition in this case, as in all others, will more effectually establish those precaution which are right to be taken, than the best devised regulations of an Act of Parliament. But at the same time that yours Committee decline to recommend any legislative controul, they are decidedly of opinion that the owners of steam vessels who omit to provide a suf- ficient number of boats, to secure the safety of their passengers, in case of any sudden accident, are guilty of great neglect, and not deserving of the countenance and support of the public. Besides this precaution, in respect to boats, there ought to be on board every steam boat, for the perusal of the passengers, a certificate of some experienced engi- neer, to testify the strength of the boilers, the suffi- ciency of the valves, the safety of the furnaces, and the general good condition of the vessel and machine- ry.

The speed and regularity with which steam boats perform their voyages, is the next point worthy of being brought under the notice of the House.

The average length of the voyages of the Holy- head packets, from the 1st of June, 1821, to the 1st of June, 1822, has been about seven hours and a half; the average of the sailing packets was fifteen hours. Capt. Percy, who commands the Hero, London and Margate packet, says, "We generally make the passage in seven hours and a half, the distance being eighty-four miles." Mr. James Brown says, "The Edinburgh Castle has gone from London to Leith in fifty-eight hours, a distance of 450 mils; but that the James Watt is a faster vessel, her speed being ten miles an hour through still water, independent of wind and tide." Mr. Traill states, that the Majestic has per- formed the voyage from Greenock to Liverpool, a distance of 240 miles, in 22 hours; and that the Saint Patrick came from Dublin to Liverpool, 130 miles, in 13 hours and a half, against a stiff breeze from the east. The Lord Melville goes from London-bridge to Calais in 11 or 12 hours. This great speed, with which the voyages are made by steam boats, adds considerably to their superio- rity over other vessels in point of safety; for in the same degree that the time occupied in performing a voyage is diminished, so is the risk of danger also to which passengers are exposed.

It is now evident that the failure of all the early attempts to apply steam to sea boats was owing to their being built too square; to their want of strength and to the want of a sufficient quantity of steaming power. According as boats have been built in a form planned on better sailing principles, with greater strength of timber, and with engines of increased power, the progress of their success has exactly cor- responded with these improvements.

The following extract from Sir Isaac Coffin's evi- dence is of great importance, a star as regards the sa- fety of passengers:—

"Did they formerly use iron boilers at New York?—They did.

"Then they have given them up in consequence of *the superiority* of the *copper*?—They have; and in the event of expansion, they are not so subject to acci- dent as iron boilers; for when the boilers split they do not fly off in pieces so dangerously as iron boilers.

"What instance do you know where this has oc- curred?—In coming from Newhaven to New York, pushing through Hell-gate to save her tide and increas- ing the steam occasioned the copper boiler to burst, *when no accident happened, the hatchway only over the boi- ler being lifted a foot or eighteen inches*

"Are you acquainted with many of the steam vessels at New York?—I have seen the steam vessels used between Quebec and Baltimore, a distance of *seven hundred miles*. I have gone in them myself. I have gone from Quebec to Montreal, down Lake Champ- lain, down the Hudson River, Delaware River and down the Chesapeak Bay to Baltimre.

"Whose engines are made use of in America?—All the steam boats on the river St. Lawrence have Boulton and Watt's engines, and one at New York, the rest are of American fabric.

"Do any of the American vessels perform *sea voyages*? There is one now that goes *between New York and New Orleans*, touching at Charleston in the Savannah, *having made* her voyage constantly without any acci- dent.

"For what period has this vessel been on this ser- vice?—*Between two and three years.*"

"ARRAIGMENT OF THE NOTORIOUS *Captain Rock*.—On Thursday, the 25th ult., Mr. Ser- jent Torrens, Judge of Assize for the Munster Circuit, opened the commission for the county of Limerick. The Grand Jury having been sworn, his Lordship addressed them at consi- dera ble length, and dwelt with peculiar force on the frightful catalogue of crime which the county calendar exhibited; such a mass of crime, he believed, was never before a grand inquest— one hundred and ninety-six offences, one hun- dred and eighty of which are capital, and all committed in the space of 12 months. When the Learned Judge had concluded his address, the *real Captain Rock* was arraigned by the name of Walter Fitzmaurice. The eyes of the entire Court were rivetted on this popular leading In- surgent—he wore a large brown loose coat, a grey body coat, and striped waistcoat, by no means shabby; he stood at the bar with the greatest *sang froid*, both his hands in his pockets, and seemed quite indifferent as the respective charges were reading by the clerk of the Crown. He was directed to be ready for trial on the following morning—*Faulkner's Dublin Journal*."

AUGUST 14.

"Lima Gazettes, dated in the end of March, contain accounts of rejoicings at Panama, and other places, in consequence of the recognition of their independence by the Government of the United States.

Letters and Papers from Buenos Ayers, to the beginning of April, are principally filled with details on the same subject."

MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico to the end of June, received by way of the United States, indicate that the new Emperor Iturbide is likely to experience much difficulty in maintaining his sovereignty. His growing unpopularity is as- cribed to the re-establishment of the Inquisition, and his refusal to permit the European Spaniards, to return to their native country, or, at least to carry their wealth with them. A convoy for Vera Cruz, with 900,000 dollars in charge was stopped by order of the Emperor, and the money appropriated to the expenses of his Govern ment. Much disaffection had also been mani- fested among the Creoles, many of whom had emigrated. The people of New Spain are divided in four polstical parties—Imperialists. Serviles, Republicans, and Constitutionalists; fit elements, certainly, of civil discord. Iturbide is represented to have shown a very favourable disposition to- wards the citizens of the United States: as a proof of which it is stated that he had repealed, as respects them, the law prohibiting the ex- portation of specie. Little or no business was doing at Vera Cruz, and the markets are said to be overstocked with foreign goods.

FEMALE LONDON FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

WALKING DRESS.—A silk pelisse, of a beautiful pale Spanish green, made to fit the shape; long sleeve, easy, but not tight; full epaulette, confined with three bands, the lower half of each embroider- ed and edged with satin of the same colour. The buttons, which unite the front, are concealed, and are on the inside. The outside is ornamented with a new and elegant calyx trimming in satin: a broad plain rouleau of satin gives effect and finish to the bottom of the skirt. A rich worked vandyke collar falls over the plain low one of the pelise. Grana- dine scarf of rose colour. Cottage bonnet of gauze metallique, decorated with leaves of the same light material, and roses a cent feuilles. Bonnet caps, with a full border of Northamptonshire lace. Jon- quil kid gloves and boots.

EVENING DRESS.—A round [illegible] ornamented with rich colonnade satin, narrow at the wrist, and sli their termination, with a star c rose, green leaves, and leaves en are chevrons of roses, leaves, an three rouleaus of white satin, the twined with rich pink satin, harmo gant simplicity the colour and form decoration. The stomacher of white the bosom shaded with a tucker of delic Short sleeves of tulle, interspersed with s leas of satin and blond. Head-dress, a tulle and white satin: two rows of pearl nued all round, above which a twisted satin confined by pearls gives richness, a ornamental trimming decorates the front: with four rouleaus, and finished with bl tinued in flutes to the side, where it termi serpent with pearls: white satin crown. The of the feathers accords with the dress; they ar ed on one side, and appear through the tull fall over the opposite shoulder. Embroidered sian crape scarf. White kid gloves and white shoes. Earrings and necklace of rubies and

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FA ON AND DRESS.

We have little change to notice since last m in promenade dress, except that muslin is not s clusively used for out door costume. Since th lence of the heat has abated, we have seen a many silk pelisses worn over white gowns. In instances, a silk dress, with a spencer to corres forms the promenade dress, We still see, ho and particularly in the morning walk, a good ladies attired in muslin pelisses and capotes: belles adopt a light shawl with this dress. The of bonnets are not so deep, but they are wide crowns continue low- Flowers are universally not only those of the season are in request, see also numbers of fancy flowers. The ma for walking bonnets continue the same month.

Pelisses, though worn in carriage dress, are upon the whole, so generally used as shawls, s and late pelerines. Among the shawes, those in w China crape, richly embroidered in a flowers at each corner, are much in fa scarfs most fashionable are of the material w French call barege: it is a light worsted tissue, ve much resembling Italian gauze: in some instance these scarfs are finished at the ends by a very ri border, in imitation of India: in others they ha only a fringe of barege they are about two yard and a half in length, and three quarters in breadth are tied carelessly, at the throat, and are worn with spencers or high dresses; Lace pelerines are now wor very deep behind, and with long pointed ends: bo black and white are fashionable, but the white think predominate.

Transparent bonnets are as much in estimati ever: those which we are about to describe a novel and we think, extremely pretty. One, the chapeau a la Floro, is composed of blond wh disposed across the brim with very little fulness edge is ornamented with shells, placed at som tauce from each other, and between each is a filled by a moss-rose: the brim is shallow, but extre ly wide across the forehead; the crown is low; is ornamented with a drapery of blond lace, which so disposed as to fall in a point at one side of t brim near the front. A bonquet of roses is plac at the other side. The strings are white gauze ribbo with pink edges.

The other bonnet is made of white transpar gauze, fluted in waves across the brim, which is co siderably deeper on the right side than the left, a a little pointed in the middle of the forehead. The brim is finished by a serpentine wreath of mingled white and rose coloured gauze, which is drawn thro' spaces made in the edge. The crown is something higher at the back than the front, it is covered with a fullness of gauze, intermingled with a wreath of Pro- vence roses, tancifully twisted round the upper, and under parts of it, in such a manner as to be partially visible through the transparent folds of the gauze; the effect of this wreath is extremely tasteful and pret- ty. The strings are white gauze ribbon tied in a full bow on one side.

For in-door street, muslin is still predominant, we see nothing else in dishabille: in dinner dress, how- ever, silks of light colours are as much in estimation as muslin. The skirts of gowns are still gored, but they are narrower than they have been lately worn: trimmings are frequently of the same material as the dress, but where that is not the case, they are of gauze, to correspond in colour, mixed with satin, or also with the material of the gown.

The trimmings of muslin gowns are mostly either of work or lace, both of which continue to be worn in great profusion. In a good many instances, boui- lonne or creves of clear muslin are let in between rows of embroidery or flounces.

This is a light style of trimming, and has an extre mely pretty effect. Waists continue the same length which is moderate, when compared with our Gallic neighbours, but still too long to be graceful. The bodies of dress gowns, both in silk and muslin, are very much ornamented, but particularly th latter, many of which are entirely composed of work.

Among the few novelties which the month affords in full dress, we have been particularly pleased with a white gauze round dress, the corsage of which had the lower part formed of satin, and tight to the shape; the upper part was full, but confined by corded satin band s, placed at some distance from each other in a bias direction: the corsage is cut low at the sides, but rather pointed in the centre of the bust, which is trim med with a row of white satin leaves. Short sleeves of ga uze, formed in the same manner as the bust by bands of corded satin, and finished at the bottom by a wreath of satin leaves. The skirt is trimmed with a very broad wreath of whit e satin leaves, and this is surmounted by a trimming gau ze and corded satin to correspond with the bod y.

Fashionable colours for the month are, lilac, azure damask, rose, wild rose, and straw colour.

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY J. F. DE JESUS, No. 1, CHURCH [illegible]

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* In another part of the Report (p. 124) the Com- mittee say, "It may be collected from the evidence that the greater part of the breakages which have occur- red of different parts of the machinery in steam boats, has been owing to the negligence of the engine-keepers. Starting the engine without clearing off the water which is formed on the top of the piston, from conden- sed steam, is one cause of fractures; other accidents have arisen from suffering the bearings upon which the shafts work, and the links connecting the piston with the beam, to get loose; and in some cases from making them so tight, that the bearings heat; and also from not attending carefully to the steam valve when the vessel is exposed to a heavy sea. Mr. Watt says, 'with the experience now obtained, we make no doubt but we shall be able to construct machinery less liable to acci- dent; but much must always depend upon the vigilance and prudence of the men who work the engines.' Mr. Watt, being asked what were the causes of ac- cidents in machinery, replied, 'they depended more upon this than any thing else.'"